The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The London Times on the Cotton Trade Depression.

The Pope and the Controversies on the Proposed Dogma.

Another Political Duel Threatened in Spain.

THE SITUATION AT THE RED RIVER.

General News from All Parts of the Country.

EUROPE.

The Cotton Trade in England—Rumored Alliance Between Egypt and Greece—Affairs in Rome—Disposition of the Russian Government—Illness of the Archbishop of Lyons.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times this morning has an editorial article on the present depression in the cotton trade. The writer ascribes the causes to the dearness of the raw material, and the superiority of the American manufactures, and thinks the true remedies for the distress are, first, greater intelligence and skill on the part of the workmen, and second, a reduction in the price of coals. ....A deputation of the leading savans of England, among them Messrs. GROVE, HUXLEY, HOOKER, GALTON and DELORME [?], waited on the Ministers to-day and asked for the endowment of scientific schools by the State....The delays noticeable in the cable service recently do not arise from any imperfections in the cables themselves or the land connections. The Government authorities on the 1st assumed the control of the telegraphic system of the Kingdom, and to this change alone must be ascribed the present derangement....The weather throughout England for the past few days has been clear, cool and delightful....Dispatches received to-day from India by the overland lines confirm the previous announcement of the arrival of the steamship *Great Eastern* at Bombay. She will soon commence the work of laying a cable to the mouth of the Red Sea.... It is reported that the Viceroy of Egypt has entered into an alliance with Greece.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—Material reductions in the rates of dockage are proposed at the Birkenhead Docks.

ROME, Feb. 4.—His Holiness the Pope has announced that he will hereafter decline to participate in the controversy respecting the dogma of personal infallibility. Another public congregation of the Ecumenical Council was held to-day. The Archbishop of Smyrna celebrated mass. The death of the Bishop of Lerida was announced. An official statement just published shows that the Ecumenical Council now consists of exactly 750 members.

MADRID, Feb. 4.—Colonel LUGUE has come to this city to challenge Señor FIGUERAS for insulting him in a recent speech in the Cortes....Official dispatches from Havana, announcing the defeat of the insurgents by national troops, were received last evening, and occasioned great rejoicing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—The *Journal* of this city (official organ) finds it necessary to-day, in view of the Montenegrin question, to reiterate the Russian Government's anxiety for peace.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—Dispatches received to-day announce that the Archbishop of Lyons is in a very precarious condition, and it was thought he would not live the day through.

CANADA.

The Red River Difficulty—The Hudson Bay Company to Bear its Own Losses—Opposition to Confederation in Newfoundland.

TORONTO, Canada, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch from Ottawa to the *Globe* says: The Government has decided not to pay money to the Hudson Bay Company until about the 15th of May next, when the transfer of the territory to Canada will take place. In the meantime, it is said, the Imperial Government holds that, as the Hudson Bay Company are responsible for the administration of the government at Red River, and as they have really taken no steps to assert their authority, they will have to bear all their losses, without any claim for compensation. It will be in deduction of the £300,000 to be paid by Canada. It is reported that the Cabinet have received dispatches from Earl GRANVILLE, by the cable, taking this view. The Imperial troops and Canadian volunteers are expected to reach Red River by the 1st of July next.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 4.—At the opening of the Newfoundland Legislature, yesterday, the Lieutenant-Governor, in a speech, expressed the hope that nothing would occur to prevent the colony from becoming confederated with Canada, whereupon an anti-confederate moved a resolution of no confidence, and requesting his Excellency to call upon CHARLES FOX BENNET to form a Ministry. The motion was carried by 21 antis to 8 confederates.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4.—Bishop TACHE, of Red River, arrived in this city last evening, from Rome via Portland. He will leave immediately for the Northwest for the purpose of arranging matters.

A Doubt Thrown on the Capture of Riel—Prospects of His Becoming a Dictator.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A special dispatch to the *Tribune* from St. Paul says the mail has just arrived from Red River, bringing the last number of the *New Nation*, the organ of the insurgents, and correspondence, neither of which make any mention of the reported arrest of RIEL, the insurgent leader, by the Hudson Bay Company. On the contrary, a letter dated Winnipeg, Jan. 26, says the opposition portion of the French party have all gone over to RIEL, and now want to invest him with supreme power. It is thought that the Convention which is called to meet on the 25th will end in making him full master of the situation, and stronger than ever. RIEL proposes then to employ all his power and resources to carry out the programme of his adherents, which is anti-Canadian to the last. These advices render it certain that the way is not yet open for the Hudson Bay Company to resume its sway in the Red River region, and for Canada to step in, and take peaceful possession.

CUBA.

Repeated Murders of Cubans Denied—Only Two Cases of Retaliation.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.—The report, originating in Key West, that three hundred Cubans had been massacred by the Spaniards, in consequence of the excitement growing out of the Castanon affair, is false. As previously reported, two men were shot in this city on Wednesday night, and these are the only cases of retaliation which have occurred....The steamships *Imperatrice*, from St. Nazaire, and *City of Mexico*, from Vera Cruz, have arrived.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Telegraphic dispatches were received at the Navy Department this morning from Admiral POOR, who has arrived at Key West in his flagship, the *Severn*, accompanied by the monitors *Saugus* and *Dictator*. Admiral POOR was from Matanzas, having visited many Cuban ports. He does not make any reference in his dispatches to the reported massacre of Cubans at Havana.

JAMAICA.

Seizure of the Grapeshot—The Lebave Case—Coolies and Cholera.

KINGSTON, Jan. 25, via HAVANA, Feb. 4.—A project is on foot to establish direct steam communication with New-York.... The schooner *Morning Star*, formerly the *Grapeshot*, has been seized on the suit of some New-York merchants. ....The case of the schooner *Lebave* has been decided. Damages to the amount of $10,000 have been awarded to the defendants in lieu of the return of the cargo....A ship with a cargo of coolies has arrived at Demerara on the account of the colony. There was great mortality among the coolies in consequence of the bad supply of provisions.

THE EAST.

Gambling Implements in Massachusetts—The Visitors to Peabody—A Gas Explosion in Lowell.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court, on the question of the right to summarily destroy gambling implements seized by legal process, has decided that the owners of such articles cannot constitutionally be deprived of them without notice, actual or constructive and an opportunity to be heard, and the Court cannot lawfully cause them to be destroyed without giving such reasonable notice to the owner, personally if known, or by advertisement if not known, as circumstances will permit; also, that money seized upon such warrant and returned into Court, is not by any statute made subject to forfeiture....JOHN W. DRAPER has been chosen President of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad, in place of the late WM. CUMSTONE....The remains of GEORGE PEABODY, now lying in state at the Peabody Institute, at Peabody, were visited to-day by throngs of people. The escort on Tuesday, at the time of the final obsequies, will consist of eight companies of the State Militia, including the Boston Cadets. The latter will accompany Governor CLAFLIN as special escort.

LOWELL, Mass., Feb. 4.—This evening about 8 o'clock an explosion occurred of the gas used in operating a stereopticon at the festival of the John-street Congregational Society. WARREN S. FOOTE, the organist, and SIMON TOWLE, a photographer, were seriously injured, and many persons were made deaf by the concussion. A window was blown out, the organ injured and other damages, amounting in all to $1,500, were done. The explosion caused a general panic.

Courtesies to the British and American Naval Officers.

AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 4.—The great event of the day was the reception of the naval officers of the American and British fleets now lying in Portland Harbor, by Governor CHAMBERLAIN. The party arrived from Portland this afternoon. Among the visitors were Captain COMMERELL, Lieutenants AURANDELL and CHILDERS, of H. B. M. ship *Monarch*; Captain SHUFELDT, Lieutenant-Commander WISE, of the *Miantonomah*; Captain BASCON and Lieutenant ROSS, of the *Terror*. The Governor met the party at Brunswick, where they, with the Executive Council, partook of dinner given by Governor CHAMBERLAIN. A *soirée* in honor of the Governor and Council and their guests was given in the evening.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Executions in One Day in Delaware—A Singular Scene on the Scaffold—An Attempt by One Criminal to Exonerate Another.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Feb. 4.—JONES and CARPENTER, the colored men sentenced to death for rape, were executed at noon in the jail yard in the presence of six hundred persons. At 11:52 the procession formed in the following order: Rev. C. S. SPENCER, Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Emmanuel Church, of New Castle, and Sheriff RICHARDSON, Prison Keepers VINING and JONES, Keepers WISE and CARPENTER. On ascending the platform JONES stepped to the front, and, in an unconcerned tone of voice, said:

"I tell you, gentlemen, I was guilty of the crime; CARPENTER was not in it any more than watching the door. I says to the boys, 'Let's do some devilment.' We went over to the house, and I says, 'Boys, pull off your shoes, so that we won't make no noise.' We went in, and I blowed the light out. MOORE he stood by the door to make believe he was watching. CARPENTER came up stairs after us; we heard a noise, when they started to run; I called to them, 'Boys, come back; what are you running for? you are a — of fellows, ain't you?' They came back; I then done the deed; CARPENTER did not do it."

At the conclusion of this speech the two knelt, each on one knee. JONES kept his eyes roaming about, while CARPENTER shook and trembled, and the closed lids of his eyes quivered perceptibly. Rev. Mr. SPENCER read the 130th Psalm, "Out of the deep," following this with prayer, the whole lasting five minutes.

The prison keeper then approached and fixed the ropes around the necks of the condemned. Neither spoke until the white caps were being put on, when JONES, in a clear voice, said, "Things are serious now."

At 12:14 the Sheriff cut the rope and the two men fell. The drop was not sufficient, and a horrible bungle was the result. CARPENTER died hard, working his legs and contracting his body. JONES swung to and fro, but died easier. At 12:20 they were unmanacled. Dr. FERRIS pronounced them still alive. At 12:25 CARPENTER's pulse showed life.

At 12:44 JONES was lowered and placed in a coffin of stained pine, plain make. CARPENTER was next placed upon a board and carried into the prison, to be delivered to his friends.

While the bodies hung the crowd gave vent to their anxiety by asking, "How long are you going to let them hang?" The Sheriff finally stepped on the stand, and announced that they would be taken down in a few minutes. Inside the inclosure the best of order was preserved by Chief DOUGHERTY, of Wilmington, with a force of eight men. Outside, the men and boys who crowded several tree-tops indulged in profanity and ribald jests.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Carrying Concealed Weapons in California—Election Contests in Ohio—The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police Bill—Matters in Alabama and Other Southern States.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—A bill repealing the act prohibitory to the carrying of concealed weapons has passed both Houses of the Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 4.—The last of the contested election cases in the House was decided this morning by giving BLAKESLEE, Republican, the seat claimed. The House now stands—Republicans, 57; Democrats, 58.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Feb. 4.—The Metropolitan Police bill for Philadelphia has just passed the House.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 4.—The House to-day voted down the bill for the State to issue its bonds for $2,000,000 in aid of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad by a vote of fifty-five to thirty-five. The Constitution requires a two-thirds majority for such laws. A motion to reconsider the vote was postponed until to-morrow, and there is heavy lobbying to-night. The bill passed the Senate some days ago, and was amended by the House so as to require, in addition to mortgages, individual security that the road should be completed in a specified time. The House yesterday passed the bill extending the time so that railroad companies must complete twenty miles of their road to obtain the State indorsement of $16,000 per mile.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—In the Legislature to-day the Senate passed the bill providing that all laws passed by this General Assembly conflicting with other laws, shall in all cases take precedence.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 4.—In the Legislature to-day, the Committee appointed to investigate the official acts and charges against Governor REED, reported in favor of impeachment, four to one. The minority report is said to be weak. The evidence was read to the House in secret session this forenoon and in open session this afternoon. The vote on impeachment will be taken to-morrow.

THE SOUTH.

The "War of Races" in Mississippi—Serious Riots Threatened for a Time—Submersion of a Railroad Track.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—A riot occurred at Brookville, Miss., on the 29th ult., between negroes and whites, growing out of the shooting and wounding by a youth, named FARMER, of a negro who had assaulted him, which at one time threatened to involve the whole section in strife and bloodshed. The negroes, who were armed, forcibly took FARMER from the constable and threatened to kill him and burn the town. A messenger was dispatched to Columbia for assistance. Fifty armed men returned on the train, and arrested seventy-five negroes. The others fled. At last accounts quiet had been restored....Owing to an overflow on the Little Rock Railroad, trains cannot run this side of Madison, forty miles west of this place.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 4.—The fast freight lines are again in trouble. Rates have been cut down to New-York 50 cents; to Philadelphia 85 cents and to Boston $1 on cotton.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Another Deery and Dion Billiard Game—Harbor Dues in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Messrs. DEERY and DION last night played their third game at billiards, for a purse of $2,000, game 1,500 points, four ball-carom, on a four-pocket table, push shots and crotch barred. There were eighty-three innings, resulting for DEERY 1,502 points, and for DION 1,044 points. DEERY's highest run was 231 and DION's 130 points....A meeting of merchants and shipmasters was held here yesterday for the purpose of adopting measures to resist the collection of harbor dues, which are deemed unconstitutional. The shipmasters decided to authorize their consignees to retain the amount of their harbor dues and to employ counsel to defend a test case.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Accident—The Company and Brakeman Censured.

HUDSON, N. Y., Feb. 4.—The jury of inquest held on the bodies of the three men who were killed by the accident on the Boston and Albany Railroad at Chatham yesterday, say in their verdict that the Boston and Albany Railroad corporation are blamable in not providing a sufficient number of brakemen to manage a heavily loaded train of eighteen cars, and that JOHN LOSTY, the brakeman upon the rear car of the detached train, was not at his post of duty at the time of the collision, and that JOHN LOSTY, by his criminal neglect of duty, did contribute to the collision, and that the said CHARLES H. SPUNG [?], MILES PHILIP and HENRY SIPPERLY died of the injuries received by them at said collision, through the carelessness and neglect of said JOHN LOSTY.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—A shoddy factory in Templeton, Mass., owned by J. C. HILL & Co., was entirely destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $40,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 4.—The steamboat *Connecticut* was at New-Baltimore at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, with instructions to push through to Troy. It is thought she will not be able to get through. She is in new ice three inches thick.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4.—RAY's cotton drying house, in Woonsocket was destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock this morning. The loss was $5,000, on which there is no insurance. The dwelling house of JOHN CHACE, at Cranston, near this city, was burnt this afternoon. The loss is about $5,000.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 4.—GEORGE TREMMETER [?], his wife and two children, while floating down the river Wednesday night on a raft, were upset during the gale and all were drowned except one child.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—A fire occurred in Galena to-day and destroyed two brick stores, occupied by Messrs. WINKENHOGE [?] & BOSWELL, RUSSELL and others. Loss, $12,000, mostly covered by insurance.

NORFOLK, Va. Feb. 4.—Rev. Father PLUNKETT, for fifteen years pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church in Portsmouth, died last night in the Hospital of St. Vincent de Paul, in this city.

HEAVY BANK ROBBERY.

The Consolidated Bank of Louisiana, in New-Orleans, Robbed of $50,000 [?] Worth of Valuables.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 1.

At an early hour Monday morning the astounding intelligence was announced that the Consolidated Bank of Louisiana, on Toulouse-street, between Royal and Bourbon, had been entered by burglars and robbed of an immense amount in jewelry, money and valuables. The building has been for some time used as a bank of deposit merely, and is under the charge of Mr. HENRY PAIRIE [?]. It has been made the receptacle of boxes containing jewelry, diamonds, valuable papers, moneys and securities, by families residing mostly in the Second District. Its strong vault and immense safes were regarded as burglar-proof. But the revelations of Monday morning establish the fact that scarcely any possible combination of ingenuity and strength is proof against the machinations of the lawless and skillful burglars who infest our city.

The building must have been entered Saturday night, and as the outer door shows no signs of violence, it was probably opened by a false key. Once in, the most approved machinery and the finest tools were brought to bear upon the vaults and safes. They were no ordinary tools. Levers, bits, jimmies, crowbars, and machinery in strength and quality almost sufficient to wrench a house from its foundations. The strong iron doors—wrought iron as they were—and riveted by strong steel bolts, were wrenched from their places like paper. The walls of the vaults were pierced, and the doors that guarded the inner safes torn away by machinery so powerful as to excite the surprise and astonishment of the oldest Police officers. The burglars obtaining access to the building late Saturday night, worked all day Sunday and probably accomplished their object at an early hour Monday morning. The two safes in the vault were blown open, a can of powder still remaining in the vault. Once the safes were got open, the boxes containing money and jewelry were forced open and rifled of their contents. It is estimated that these valuables amounted to $45,000. The papers, valueless to the robbers, were recklessly scattered on the floor of the vault. Here, too, were found an overcoat, a glove and handkerchief, which have been taken charge of by the Police.

Scattered over the floor were stumps of cigars, matches and pieces of burnt paper. These evidences disclose the fact that the robbers were engaged at their work for many hours. The tools they used are perfectly surprising. They surpass anything ever before seen in this city. It is astonishing they were left where they were used. They are of sufficient strength to force the vaults and safes of the strongest bank of the city. It is not improbable, however, that there are more like them yet.

Captain CAIN, the Chief of Police, and several of his specials were present, investigating the matter. So far as the reporter was able to learn, however, no clue had been found to the robbers.

An Inventive Convict Rewarded.

From the Detroit (Mich.) Post, Feb. 1.

There is to be seen in the shop for the manufacture of agricultural implements, in the State Prison at Jackson, a very rare and ingenious piece of mechanism. It is a turning lathe, which turns sticks of variable thickness and of any degree of crookedness short of a double bow knot. It is principally used in turning scythe snaths, but it will do any other sort of twisted work equally well. Besides doing the labor of a dozen hands, it also does its work with greater accuracy than could possibly be done by hand; so that, upon the whole, it is really a very valuable piece of machinery. It is the invention of a convict named HINTON; and it should be added, to the credit of the contractors, Messrs. WITHINGTON, COOLEY & Co., that they not only paid for the inventor's time while making experiments with no certainty of success, but they also gave the inventor himself $500 at the expiration of his term of service.

In the blacksmithing department of the same shop there is now used a certain steel punch, the working of which is unsatisfactory; and it is understood that a reward of $500 will be paid to the family of the convict who shall make the needed improvement.

WASHINGTON.

The Gold Conspiracy Investigation—Collectorship of the Twenty-seventh New-York District—The Sale of Military and Naval Cadetships—The Haytian Representative.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Banking and Currency Committee had no witnesses before them to-day, save the female operator of the Western Union branch telegraph office in Fifteenth-street, who testified regarding the transmission of the dispatch of Sept. 26. The Committee are nearly through with their testimony.

THE REMOVAL OF COLLECTOR AVERILL.

There is quite a breeze in the Internal Revenue Bureau at the discovery of the means whereby the removal of O. J. AVERILL, Esq., the very popular and efficient Collector of the Twenty-seventh New-York District, has been accomplished. Mr. AVERILL was appointed nearly two years ago, at the joint request of Hon. HAMILTON WARD, the present representative, and the late HENRY J. RAYMOND. It has transpired that Mr. AVERILL's removal has been accomplished by Mr. WARD for the purpose of improving his own chances for a renomination. Mr. AVERILL's record is of the very highest character, both politically and officially. Mr. DELANO is absent, and the nomination and confirmation of Mr. AVERILL's successor was secured so quietly that certain unpleasant facts in connection with it did not come to the President's knowledge until it was too late to revoke the nomination. These unpleasant facts consist of an intimation to the Internal Revenue Bureau that Mr. AVERILL's record might be shaped contrary to the facts; that the nomination of his successor was sought to be expunged from the list sent to the Press, and that the whole matter was conducted in a manner which requires some explanation from Mr. WARD, who has always manifested a desire to be considered a high-toned and honorable member of Congress.

CADETSHIPS FOR SALE.

There was much interest manifested in the House to-day when Gen. SLOCUM called attention to the advertisements in the New-York papers offering cadetships at West Point and Annapolis for sale. He offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the matter with power to send for persons and papers. If the Committee get at the actual truth of the matter there will be a sensation of no small dimensions in the House, and the expulsion of one or more members may follow.

THE NEW REGIME IN HAYTI.

Concerning the new Haytian Government it is proper to say that no representative from that source has yet been presented to the President, and none will be until the new Government is formally recognized. Mr. DELMONTE, who is a special Commissioner and agent from the new authority, and Mr. ARTHUR FOLSOM, who has been appointed Consul at New-York, are in the city, and have been received at the State Department, as yet unofficially.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House to-day disposed of the District of Columbia Charities bill by passing it with an amendment providing that the expenditure of the money shall be under the direction of the Secretary of War, who shall issue rations upon the recommendation of the charitable societies of the District.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The question of the abolition of the franking privilege came up in the Senate to-day, and considering that it might have been disposed of in fifteen minutes, and that Senators have had the subject long enough before them to vote intelligently upon it, its postponement must be regarded as favorable to its continuance, or, at best, as indicating that the Senate is not ready to indorse the sweeping measure of the House. It is not popular just now to say a word in favor of franking, but it must nevertheless be acknowledged that there are a great many high officials who, while they admit that like everything else it has been abused, are nevertheless of the opinion that it has been productive of much good, and that its abolition would ultimately be a very questionable piece of legislation.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS.

The bill of Judge NOAH DAVIS relative to the naturalization of foreigners was again considered to-day in the Judiciary Committee of the House. Several amendments having been proposed in reference to this whole subject, several prominent gentlemen, both Senators and Representatives, talk of the right and duty of Congress, under that clause of the Constitution that Congress shall guarantee to each State a republican form of government, of appointing United States inspectors of elections, who shall act with the local inspectors, and see that fraud at the ballot box is prevented.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The application of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to further extend their charter and allow them to run their road through the Indian country, and issue bonds, was again considered to-day in the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Senate, but no conclusion was reached on the subject.

THE MARINE HOSPITALS.

The bill before the Senate Committee on Commerce which was referred yesterday, for the reorganization of the Marine Hospital service, was framed at the Surgeon-General's Office, and is objected to by several parties, inasmuch as one of its actions, if passed, will be to throw the entire management of those institutions into the hands of military officers. The bill before the Senate is precisely similar to the one now pending in the House, and which passed the Senate last session, except in this one particular.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections of the House, in view of the fact that it will be utterly impossible for them to investigate and decide the score or more cases of contested seats, decided to-day to adopt something like the system of the English House of Commons, namely, drawing a jury of nine from the entire body to sit and pass upon each case. This action will be reported to the House in the form of a resolution to change the rules in election cases, but there is not much probability that it will pass.

CONSULAR HOSPITAL DUES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has lately decided one or two cases of considerable importance to mariners, more particularly to those engaged in the whaling service. It appears that some of our Consuls in South America have been in the habit of collecting what is known as hospital dues from whaling vessels, which is wholly illegal. Several cases of this kind have been brought to the attention of the Department, and in all cases an order to refund has been recommended and ordered.

THE ESTIMATES.

Secretary BOUTWELL was in conference all morning with the Committee on Appropriations on the matter of a reduction of the estimates.

PERSONAL.

The city continues full of visitors. Among the arrivals to-day are Hon. THOMAS E. STEWART, C. VAN SANTVOORD, J. U. ORVIS, of New-York, JOHN RICE, of Atlanta, Ga., and W. T. SUTHERLIN, of Virginia. General TERRY will arrive here from Atlanta to-morrow night.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CONFIRMATION.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of I. B. CHURCH, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Montana.

NOMINATIONS.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: TIMOTHY E. ELLSWORTH, Collector of Customs for the District of Niagara; A. S. UNDERWOOD, Surveyor of Customs at Boston, Mass.; CHAS. R. WHIDDEN, Collector of Customs at Passamaquoddy, Me.; WM. H. SARGENT, Collector of Customs at Castine, Me.; JOHN F. S. GOBB [?], Judge of the District Court for the Southern District of Florida; H. H. HEATH, Marshal for New-Mexico; SAMUEL BARD, of Georgia, Governor of Idaho; MARY E. PRINDLE, Postmistress at Waterloo [?], Miss.

JUDGE HOAR.

The President had not at noon to-day been officially advised of the rejection of Judge HOAR by the Senate. The rule of that body is not to inform him of its proceedings on nominations until two intervening Executive Sessions, unless otherwise specially directed. The reason for the rule is to give the members time to reconsider their action if they think proper.

THE CHINESE TREATY.

Secretary FISH this morning received from Minister BURLINGAME the Chinese treaty, with the official seals of the Empire, the ratifications having been duly exchanged. The treaty was wrapped in yellow silk. The Secretary laid the package before the President to-day.

SEIZURE OF A DISTILLERY.

The following was received at the Internal Revenue Office this morning:

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 4.

Hon. C. Delano:

I have ordered the seizure of the large distillery of BINGHAM & BARTON, at Haselton, Ind. Two hundred and fourteen packages of spirits have been fraudulently removed. The evidence is complete.

GEORGE B. WILLIAMS, Supervisor for Indiana.

GERMANY, THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

Official information was received here to-day, showing that the policy of the North German Confederation is in accord with that of the United States, and that Count BISMARCK, equally with our Government, is opposed to all who would weaken and degrade the Central Government of China by the application of force at the ports, at the discretion of those who command it without reference to Pekin or the home Government.

THE SPEAKER'S RECEPTION.

At the regular weekly reception this evening, given by Speaker BLAINE, the parlors were crowded with a large and brilliant assemblage, comprising nearly all the prominent officials and many members of the House and Senate.

ARMY.

Captains GEO. BALDEY and LUKE O'REILLY, unattached, have been appointed Aides-de-Camp to Brevet Major-General SMITH, commanding the Department of Louisiana.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 4.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolutions of a recent meeting at the Cooper Institute, New-York, sympathizing with the people of Cuba, and asking that they be accorded belligerent rights; which were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations and ordered to be printed.

THE CORCORAN ART GALLERY.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art; relative to their relief from tax upon their property, and compensation for its use by the United States.

STATE GOVERNMENT INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold moneys due to any State which may be in default of payment of the interest on any of its bonds held in trust by the United States.

An explanatory letter from the Secretary of the Interior was read, when the bill passed without objection.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of journeymen cigar makers of Philadelphia for a higher duty on imported cigars, which was referred.

Mr. HOWE presented a memorial for the incorporation of the Washington City Tobacco Manufacturing Association, a co-operative association designed to give employment to six hundred colored people.

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY, the House bill for the abolition of the franking privilege was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend the first section by adding a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed to repeal or affect the free transmission by the mails of newspapers within twenty miles of the place of publication.

Mr. RAMSEY thought the adoption of the amendment might retard the speedy passage of the bill by requiring its further consideration in the House.

Mr. SHERMAN believed the amendment would strengthen the measure among its friends in the House, and urged its adoption in justice to the country newspapers, which could not, in the matter of postage, compete with the large dailies.

Mr. CONKLING suggested that the Senate might pass the bill as it was, and that such modifications of the measure as were necessary might be considered in Committee and enacted in the shape of a separate bill.

Mr. DRAKE thought the amendment did not go far enough, and proposed to amend so as to continue the existing provisions of law in favor of publishers of newspapers and periodicals.

Mr. WILLEY suggested an amendment to the bill to allow free transmission in the mails of newspapers and periodicals whose circulation does not exceed 2,000.

At this point, the morning hour expiring, the Census bill came up in order. Mr. CONKLING, being entitled to the floor, said he would yield to allow further consideration of the Franking Privilege bill; and so Mr. RAMSEY moved that the Senate take it up and proceed with it. After a little discussion the Senate refused to take up the bill by a vote of 22 yeas against 34 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brownlow, Cameron, Carpenter, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Ferry, Gilbert, Harlan, Howell, Kellogg, McCreery, Morton, Ramsey, Rice, Ross, Schurz, Scott, Stewart, Trumbull—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Anthony, Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Drake, Edmunds, Hamlin, Harris, Howard, Howe, Johnston, McDonald, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Pomeroy, Pool, Pratt, Robertson, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Sherman, Spencer, Stockton, Sumner, Thayer, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Warner, Willey, Williams, Wilson—34.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported with amendments the bill for the disposal of the lands within the Fort Ridgely Military Reservation, Minnesota; also, without amendment, the bill to amend the act granting lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of railroads.

Mr. TIPTON, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the joint resolution relating to settlers on the Sioux Reservation in Minnesota.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations in the interior, and for observations in States and Territories on the Northern lakes, so as to give warnings of approaching storms.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. THAYER offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with a list of the steamers engaged in transporting property of the United States, which have been destroyed north of Omaha during the last five years, with the amount of loss.

On motion of Mr. CARPENTER, the resolution calling upon the President for information relating to affairs in Georgia, was taken from the table and agreed to.

BILLS PASSED.

The Senate then proceeded to consider bills of a private character pertaining to the District of Columbia. The following bills were passed:

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS—To authorize officers in the Executive Departments to administer oaths in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN—To incorporate the Washington Homeopathic Medical Society; amended so as to prevent exclusion on account of color.

SAN FRANCISCO WHISKY SEIZURES AGAIN.

Mr. CASSERLY, being allowed to make a personal explanation, stated that he had misunderstood the resolution of his colleague (COLE) relative to the recent seizure of whisky in California, and did not learn the purport of it until after its rejection. He had subsequently introduced a resolution directing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings in the matter, although he did not believe there was a *prima facie* case against the property. He still entertained this belief, and as the proposed investigation would entail a heavy expense upon the claimants to the property, he now asked for unanimous consent to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. COLE objected, and the resolution was not withdrawn.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. ROBERTSON, the bill relieving legal and political disabilities under the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, of a large number of persons in various States, was taken up.

Mr. ROBERTSON offered various amendments, inserting additional names.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he had been informed by a member of the House that among the names proposed to be added was one of a man in Tennessee against whom ten indictments were now pending.

Pending the consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GETZ presented petitions from the Reading Medical Association and the Berks County Medical Society of Pennsylvania for definite and appropriate rank to the medical staff of the navy.

WEST POINT CADETSHIPS.

Mr. SLOCUM, rising to a question of privilege, called the attention of the House to an advertisement in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 2d of February, which he thought calculated to bring dishonor on the House. The advertisement reads:

"United States Naval Academy vacant cadetship to be filled before June. Parties of means address Congressman, Box No. 147 TIMES Office. Also West Point vacancy."

He thought it one of the crying evils of the day that to hold office was deemed dishonorable, and that to have the name of politician was little better than to be called a thief, and it was just such articles as that which brought members of Congress into disrepute. He, therefore, offered a resolution, reciting the publication of the advertisement, and authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire as to whether any member of the House has ever sold or offered to sell his influence as a member, in securing appointments to the Military or Naval Academy, and whether any member has received, or expressed a willingness to receive, any valuable consideration for using his influence in connection with such appointments, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. WOODWARD expressed the hope that the resolution would be adopted. A lady of the highest respectability in his district had informed him, just before he left home for Congress, that she had received a letter from a member of Congress offering to place her son at the West Point Academy for $2,500. He had asked her the name of that member, but she could not give it to him at that moment but would furnish him with the letter. She had not done so, however, or he would have brought forward a proposition similar to that offered by the gentleman from New-York.

Mr. WOOD remarked that he had recently seen an advertisement in a Philadelphia newspaper offering an appointment of that kind for sale.

Mr. STEVENS suggested that the amendment be modified so as to embrace the members of the preceding Congresses. It was so modified.

Mr. JENCKES suggested that it be made also to apply to delegates. That suggestion was also accepted.

Mr. SCOFIELD said that he had recently seen in two newspapers, published in the western part of Pennsylvania, that some member of Congress from that State, he believed, had sold one of those appointments for $500. As a matter of course, therefore, the whole delegation of Pennsylvania was anxious to have this investigation.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, said there would certainly be no objection to the resolution.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, referred to the same fact as that stated by Mr. SCOFIELD, adding that the editor of the paper seemed to have specific information on the subject. The resolution was adopted.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to consider private bills, of which the following were passed:

For the relief of Lieutenant WILLIAM A. SCOTT, Fourteenth Illinois Volunteers; providing for the payment of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, as introduced by Mr. ROOT; donating captured cannon for a monument at West Point, N. Y.; for the relief of WM. H. RUTHERFORD and GEO. KAISE [?]; donating condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Rock Island, Ill.; to amend the act for the sale of a portion of the Fort Gratiot Military Reservation in St. Clair County, Mich.; for the relief of Lieutenant ROBERT L. D. BURCHFIELD, Third North Carolina Mounted Infantry; for the relief of WM. J. BUCKER, Third North Carolina Infantry for the return of evidence of honorable discharge to that officer.

REPRESENTATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to permit FRANCIS E. SHOBER, member elect from North Carolina, to take the oath prescribed for persons relieved from disabilities instead of the test oath. After discussion, the bill being advocated by Mr. BINGHAM, and opposed by Mr. PAINE, the bill was laid on the table by 88 to 78 [?].

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Petitions for the abolition of the franking privilege were presented by Messrs. STRONG and STARKWEATHER, and by Mr. O'NEILL, for a specific duty of at least twenty-five cents per pound on foreign books.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LAWRENCE introduced a bill to provide a mode of paying pensions, which was referred.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall select in every county in the United States either a national bank, a Postmaster, an Assessor or Collector of Internal Revenue or other existing officer to prepare all pension papers for paying pensions free of cost to pensioners. The Commissioner of Pensions shall certify to each officer a list of the pensioners in his county, and transmit a check on the nearest Assistant Treasurer, payable to the order of each pensioner, to be delivered to the pensioners, who shall thus be paid every three months, instead of semi-annually, as now. One hundred thousand dollars shall be paid annually to the officers for their services, in equitable proportion, instead of $400,000 paid in commissions now. The quarterly payments, it is claimed, will save the pensioners several millions now paid for money loaned and pledge of pension certificates, and save them $1,400,000 annually paid to agents for collecting pensions, and $297,500 paid for notaries' fees and for preparing pension papers.

THE POOR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. FERRY in the chair, and took up the bill for the temporary relief of the poor of the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Missouri, the Committee rose and reported a recommendation that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia, with instructions to report a bill requiring the proper authorities of the District to levy a tax sufficient to support its poor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH characterized it as an outrage to require the people of the District to support all the poor who came flocking into the District from Maryland and Virginia.

Mr. KELLEY declared that he never knew a vote to be given in the House so ungenerous, unjust and inhuman as that just given.

Mr. TWICHELL made an appeal to the House in favor of the poor.

The question was then taken in the House on the recommendation of the Committee, and the House refused to adopt it.

The amendment offered by Mr. LOGAN the other day, instructing the Secretary of War to issue rations to the poor, was adopted—yeas 80, nays 58.

The bill was then passed—110 to 56.

BILLS INTRODUCED AND REPORTED.

Mr. NEGLEY introduced a bill to prevent the sale of coal oil or other oil for illuminating purposes that will ignite at a lower temperature than 110° Fahrenheit. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CAKE introduced bills as follows, which were referred:

To create the Northern Judicial District of Pennsylvania; regulating the issue of currency and for its equitable distribution to check the drain of coin and prepare for the permanent resumption of specie payment.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill relating to the Western Pacific Railroad. Referred.

Mr. LAWRENCE, from the Committee on Appropriations, asked leave to report a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the five revenue cutters on the northern lakes not in commission.

Mr. CHURCHILL objected, unless it were referred to the Committee on Commerce, to which Committee the subject properly belonged.

The House then, at 2 o'clock, adjourned; the session to-morrow to be for general debate only.

The Dog Story that Policeman Smith Tells.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, Feb. 2.

Policeman SMITH tells us of a singular act perpetrated by a small dog of the common cur species, owned by a family on the south side. The dog and a cat had been brought up together and affiliated better than cats and dogs generally do. A week ago the cat sickened and died. The dog missed its companion very much and for some days went about the house whining piteously and seeming to call for its missing mate as well as searching every place for it. If offered food it would take it to the door of the little kennel where both had slept, and, laying it down, would whine for the missing cat to come and eat. Finding that the cat did not come, the animal refused to eat, nor could coaxing or petting induce it to. Yesterday afternoon the dog was seen by the family wandering about the yard, whining more piteously than ever, and of a sudden to throw itself into a cistern, the cover of which had been left off for a few moments. A member of the family made all haste to get the animal out, and when he did so the poor, faithful, mourning friend was dead as a stone.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 4.—The most intense excitement prevails in Clark County, Ill., in consequence of the discovery of gold on Big Creek, about twenty miles from this city. A lately returned Californian, a miner of eighteen years' experience has been for some days prospecting in the ravines along the creek, and in every handful of earth he has found gold in paying quantities. The people of that section are wild with the gold mania and are leaving all other business to search for the precious metal.

THE NEW DOMINION.

The Approaching Session of Parliament—Exciting Times Expected—Effect of the Red River Revolt upon Politics—Mr. McDougall's Story of the Insurrection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1870.

Two weeks from to-day the third session of the Parliament opens at Ottawa. Lively times are expected. The first two sessions were comparatively tame. Important measures, it is true, were under consideration; but to the leading features of these the Opposition were committed equally with the Government. Hence there was a total absence of the excitement of former days, when the fate of a Government depended upon the vote of a single member. It will be different this session. Not that the Opposition will be numerically much stronger; but since the last session blunders have been committed and misfortunes have happened, and confederation has not turned out an unmixed blessing—all of which will give weight to the blows of gentlemen opposite. The subject over which the fight will be hottest, and in which public interest will be deepest, is

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

Of the state of affairs in the new territory the telegraph will have already informed you. Of the effect of the insurrection upon politics at Ottawa, I would say a few words. Setting aside the national importance of this question, there are several features in it which bid fair to excite a bitter personal discussion. First, the Secretary of State, Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, is charged with treason. It is said that during his recent visit to Red River last Summer, he stirred up the half-breeds to revolt; told them to hold out till they got good terms, and instancing his own career as an example of the success of such tactics. Some people even go so far as to hint that this conduct on the part of the Blue Nose orator was part of a deep-laid scheme to place himself on the throne at Fort Garry, in place of the now rejected McDOUGALL. However, the general belief is that the Hon. JOSEPH meant nothing serious, but was merely "chaffing" a little, as is his wont. The old gentleman has a habit of joking on serious subjects, and the sensitive Winnipeggers took it all for seriousness. Very likely this is the head and front of his offending. An incident illustrative of this feature of his character occurs to me. It happened last session, during the debate on the resolution to grant an increased subsidy to Nova Scotia. Mr. HOWE, weary of the debate, was taking a stroll through the lobbies, enjoying a quiet smoke, when he was met by a gentleman from Ontario, who complained of the injustice of taxing his province to pay an additional grant to Nova Scotia. "Well," says Mr. HOWE, "it's just this way: God Almighty has made you people of Ontario able to help your poor brethren, the Blue Noses, and now we're going to make you willing." Perhaps, during his intercourse with the Winnipeggers, Mr. HOWE, in his joking way, put them up to the idea of making the wealthy people of Ontario as willing to pay as they were able.

MR. M'DOUGALL'S POSITION.

The course Mr. McDOUGALL intends to take towards the Government has been the subject of much speculation. To-day, however, he made a speech to his constituents, explaining the "situation" from his point of view. He says he accepted the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and started for the territory on the distinct understanding with the Government that they would pay over the purchase money to the Hudson Bay Company, and that the transfer of the territory would be made on the 1st of December; and he now censures the Government for not carrying out their agreement. His story of the insurrection is substantially as follows: "The most absurd stories were circulated in advance of his coming respecting himself personally, and the intentions of the Canadian Government. The insurgents were under the belief that the Hudson Bay Company had sold them out as merchandise, and that McDOUGALL was coming in to take possession of their land and divide it among his followers. Then it had been reported among the Roman Catholic half-breeds, and believed by them, that McDOUGALL had one time in his life murdered two Catholic priests, and that in his hatred against the Papacy he had even gone to Rome, and had then and there committed an unpardonable act of sacrilege by slapping His Holiness in the face. Mr. McDOUGALL says that in an interview with a deputation from the insurgents, he succeeded in convincing them of the falsity of these stories, both as regards himself and the intentions of his Government. He claims that before leaving Ottawa he stipulated with the Government that he should have perfect freedom in the selection of his assistants, and that it was his intention on reaching Fort Garry to choose from among the prominent residents of the territory gentlemen to fill the various offices of Government. He blames the Roman Catholic priests and the Americans for much of the trouble, and charges the Postmaster at Pembina with opening dispatches and preventing the delivery of any that were adverse to the interests of the insurgents. He says had it not been for the underhand influences of the priests and American sympathizers he could have negotiated away all the difficulties. But he could do nothing. He wrote a private letter to RIEL, but got no answer, and failed in all his attempts to get an interview with the insurgent leaders. Under these circumstances, he could do nothing but wait till the 1st of December, when he supposed the territory would be transferred and he would be, in law, Lieutenant-Governor. He did wait, and when the day came, supposing that the Government had completed the bargain by paying over the money, as they had promised him before leaving, he issued his proclamation. He claims that if that proclamation had been backed by the Queen's authority, the loyal residents of the territory would have rallied round him, and he could have taken possession with very little difficulty. But when it was discovered that the Queen's proclamation had never been issued, and that consequently McDOUGALL's proclamation was not worth the paper it was written on, of course it had no effect. McDOUGALL says it was ten days after the 1st of December before he heard that the Canadian Government had refused to pay over the money to the Hudson Bay Company, and then he saw that his mission was over and returned to Canada. In Mr. McDOUGALL's opinion the Government made a serious mistake in not accepting the territory at once, and if they don't show more activity and promptitude in dealing with this matter in the future, he promises them his opposition. He makes the extraordinary statement that there are persons in the Government, or very near it, who want to establish a Roman Catholic hierarchy, and an exclusively French Government at Red River. His policy would be to send up next Spring a thousand or two armed volunteers, and he is confident if this was done the insurgents would disperse without bloodshed. He still holds his seat in the House of Commons, on the ground that he never resigned it, and as the territory was never accepted, there could be no Lieutenant-Governor, and consequently he has not forfeited his seat by taking office.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

It is understood that the Government will submit to Parliament this session a measure for the enlargement of the canals. Finance Minister HINCKS wishes, it is said, to signalize his return to Canada by the inauguration of great public works. It is pretty certain that an appropriation will be asked for the improvement of the Welland Canal and the Ottawa River navigation. An appropriation will also be undoubtedly asked for the opening of a land and water communication from the head of Lake Superior to Fort Garry, and also perhaps for an exploratory survey of an overland route from Ottawa to the same place. A banking measure will have to be passed this session, as most of the bank charters expire this year. The Government measure is still in course of preparation, but it is believed it will be similar in principle to ROSE's scheme of last session, though with [illegible].

THINGS IN PEKIN.

Visit of Prince Alfred—Departure of the British Minister—The Missionary Question—Revision of the British Treaty—The Burlingame Treaty—End of the Mahomedan Rebellion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PEKIN, Monday, Nov. 8, 1869.

This quiet capital has had a visit from a British Prince, but its repose was not in the least disturbed. No guns were fired, no trumpets sounded, no troops turned out to give him welcome. In fact, coming just at the present time, he was not altogether a welcome visitor, and the Chinese took no notice whatever of his advent. In this they made a mistake, and placed themselves at a disadvantage, as compared with their insular neighbors, who, as you are aware, entertained him right royally. But they are not so much to blame as might appear at first sight; and it is hardly fair for the British papers to construe this neglect into an evidence of reaction—a manifestation of sullen dislike. It is easy to ask, why did not the young Emperor throw open the gates of the forbidden city and install the Prince in one of his own palaces? Why did he not embrace this opportunity to give a striking proof of that good feeling which he has sent an embassy to demonstrate to the people of the West—a proof which would have been worth so much the more, as it is better to give hospitality than to receive it? But it ought to be recollected that the circumstances of the Chinese Court were different from those of Japan. The Mikado administers his own Government. He had already received foreign Ministers with distinction, and he could not do less than receive a Prince in a manner befitting his rank. But the Chinese Emperor is still a minor. The Court ceremonial as regards foreigners is still unsettled. No foreign Minister has as yet been admitted to his presence; and, though the Ministry might have made other arrangements for giving the Prince a fitting reception, to bring him into personal relations with the Emperor would have been a responsibility which they had good reason for wishing to avoid. Other arrangements, and those not derogatory to the dignity of a royal Prince, I have reason to believe they would have made if they had received even a hint that anything short of an interview with the Son of Heaven would be accepted as satisfactory.

SIR RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

But the event of the day—more important than the casual visit of a Prince—is the departure of the British Minister, Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, who thus closed a career of nearly a quarter of a century in China and Japan. Commencing as Consul and closing as Minister Plenipotentiary, his course has been a rather brilliant one, exhibiting here and there a touch of that dash and daring which the British Government likes to see in its officials even when it feels compelled to express a formal disapprobation of their acts. More than twenty years ago, when he was Consul at Shanghae, a party of missionaries traveling on the Grand Canal were assailed by a mob and cruelly beaten. Instead of declining to interfere, on the ground that they had gone beyond the then existing treaty limits, he took the matter up warmly, and laying an embargo on the imperial fleet of grain junks, just ready to sail for the North, he compelled the mandarins to bring the offenders to justice. And very recently, when a missionary was maltreated at Yang-chow, failing to obtain redress by other means, Sir RUTHERFORD resorted to the gunboat argument, which, as usual, was found very convincing. In Japan, in 1864, Sir RUTHERFORD led the movement which resulted in the forcible opening of the passage through the Inland Sea, which is now the highway for steam navigation. For this last proceeding he was recalled from Japan and sent to Pekin—a gentle rebuke, the meaning of which was well understood.

THE MISSIONARY QUESTION.

From the two instances above referred to, it might be imagined that Sir RUTHERFORD is partial to missionaries, but such is not the case. Whether, from the necessity he was under of interfering on their behalf on those and other occasions, he imbibed a prejudice against them as a troublesome class of subjects, or whether he holds the theory that Great Britain has no interests but those of trade, he recently sent to his Government a dispatch on the subject of missions, which has had the effect of calling forth an able vindication from the English missionaries resident at Pekin. The existence of the dispatch became known by its being quoted by the Earl of CLARENDON in the House of Lords, who gave the opinion of Sir R. ALCOCK "as the result of his great experience in China." The missionaries promptly asked Sir RUTHERFORD for a copy of the document. He courteously furnished it, and they as courteously proceeded to subject it to the test of a destructive analysis. To take up all the points of the controversy would weary your readers, but one or two may be mentioned as of universal interest.

"Commerce," says the dispatch, "its free development and extension, was the first great object of the treaty of Tien-tsin."

The missionaries' reply:

"Commerce is thus put forward as the one sole object of Great Britain in China. It is impossible to refrain from asking what is the nature of that commerce which we have forced upon the Chinese? Has it been such as to benefit the people or to demoralize them? The main branch of British commerce in China is opium, an article which the Chinese believe to have been the cause of our first war with China, and which, however eagerly they seek it, they regard as injurious to them, mentally, morally and physically. It cannot, surely, be a subject for self-congratulation that there is very little difference annually between the total value of the opium imported from India into China and that of all the tea and silks exported from China to England and other countries. In 1867 the total amount of India opium imported into China was 86,148 piculs, (chests of 133 pounds each,) of which the value in silver was 45,071,267 taels—$60,000,000. The total value of the tea and silk imported in the same year was 40,-176,260 taels, exceeding the value of the one article of opium imported from India, chiefly by British merchants, by only four and a half millions of taels. Since the opening of the Yangtse-Kiang, the native drug in the interior has become one half cheaper, and the number of smokers has been trebled. 'The cultivation of the poppy,' said one of the censors in a memorial recently addressed to the Emperor on this subject, 'has been substituted for that of the cereal grains over vast tracts of the Western and Northwestern provinces, so as in some parts to occasion a rise in the price of food.' For this and all other injuries entailed by opium, British commerce is responsible; and yet it is in the interest of British commerce that Protestant missionaries are to be restrained from penetrating into the interior! Honorable commerce has nothing to fear from Protestant missionaries, but everything to gain."

"The risk incurred, and the evil consequences to be anticipated from persistent efforts in this direction"—*i. e.*, in penetrating to the interior of the country, is another objection alleged in the dispatch.

"The hostility of the Chinese," the missionaries reply, "is not directed against the missionaries as such—but as foreigners. The causes of that hostility are the hatred of other races which the Chinese have always had; the repeated defeats inflicted on the Chinese Government by England, and the evils connected with the opium trade. A missionary was not long ago driven out of a large city in Honan by a mob led on by the native gentry, the cause of whose hatred was given in these words, shouted after him as he left the city: 'You burned our palace,—you killed our Emperor—you sell poison to the people; and now you come professing to teach us virtue!'"

A third point in the dispatch is the inefficiency of the missionaries, *i. e.*, that "the human instruments brought to bear upon the Chinese for their conversion are seemingly ill-adapted to secure the end proposed." The missionaries reply to this by showing that all the Chinese dictionaries in the English language are the work of missionaries; and that really all the important works on China that have been published of late years are from the pens of missionaries; while no other class has done anything worth speaking of in the way of translating into the language of China the scientific and literary productions of the West.

To me the defence appears to be amply sufficient. On this last point, however, it may be worth while to quote the testimony of a Chinese mandarin, who is not a Christian, but a man of intelligence and scientific tastes. In an article on "Foreign Intercourse," published last year in Chinese in one of the secular newspapers in Shanghae, he says, after reviewing the character of the foreign trade:

"The advantages of such a commerce are scarcely sufficient to atone for its evils. But the benefits derived from the instructions of the missionaries are more than we can enumerate."

He then gives a long list of works on various branches of science that have been prepared by missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Protestant.

Fortunately, our American Ministers have no occasion for wishing to exclude missionaries from the interior of China, in the interest of American trade. Says Hon. WM. B. REED, in explaining the provisions of the treaty which he negotiated in 1858, and referring particularly to the "missionary article:"

"I have no enthusiasm on the subject, but I am bound to say that I consider the missionary element in China as a great conservative and protecting principle. It is the only barrier between the unhesitating advance of commercial enterprise and the not incongruous element of Chinese imbecile corruption."

He adds that the Chinese offered freely to admit into the interior of their country a certain number of missionaries provided with passports. But "to such a proposition he could not accede." He was opposed to the passport system, but "there was a stronger objection." The "distinction as to rights between merchants and missionaries" was one which he could by no means admit. In the light of this fact it is not difficult to perceive whether missions obstruct trade, or whether trade hinders missions; and the subject has received an additional illustration in the case of a missionary who one month ago was forcibly prevented from occupying a house which he had rented in a city not far from Pekin. The place is noted as a centre of the tobacco trade, and it was in vain the missionary protested that he had no other objects than to preach the Gospel and to do good. The tobacconists all leagued against him, and, believing that his real aim was to monopolize their traffic, succeeded in excluding him from the city.

In view of the grave apprehensions expressed by Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, and at first shared by Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, as to the risks incurred by their missionary countrymen in "pushing too vigorously into the interior," what are we to think of the charge brought against Protestant missionaries by "Veritas," a writer in the London *Times*, who accuses them of shunning the interior and remaining in the open ports with "comfortable bungalow," "well-stocked table, full cellar, and perfect immunity from all personal danger, with the inevitable gunboat under their windows." And in view of the fear which Sir R. ALCOCK says is entertained by Chinese officials that the missionaries may "so influence the lower classes as to interfere with their supremacy," what becomes of the oft-reiterated assertion that Protestant missions are producing no impression on the Chinese people? Their statistics, as given in a recent number of the *Chinese Magazine*, published at Fuchau, show a membership of about 6,000—an increase of more than ten-fold in twenty years, and nearly double the number reported three years ago. Whether for good or for evil they are going ahead, and it will not do to charge them with self-indulgent ease and inefficiency. Indeed, if their success continue in the same ratio for a few years longer, as no convert is allowed to smoke opium, it is easy to see that they may interfere eventually with what the English missionaries confess to be the "main branch" of their country's commerce.

THE ENGLISH AND THE BURLINGAME TREATIES.

The long-pending revision of the British treaty is at length completed. What it contains is not yet known to the public. Some of its provisions may, however, be inferred from the opinions of Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK above referred to, and it is certain that it contains nothing in favor of railways or telegraphs. The Burlingame treaty—that with the United States—is on the eve of ratification. Mr. McLEVY BROWN, Secretary to the Chinese Embassy, has just arrived from Europe for the express purpose of inducing the Chinese Government to hasten the ratification. That they would ratify it sooner or later, Mr. BURLINGAME seems to have been sufficiently confident from the first; but the rumor that it had been repudiated or would be, having got afloat, he found the wheels of his diplomacy brought to a dead lock. Hence the mission of Mr. BROWN. I now learn that he has succeeded, and that the ratified copies will be exchanged as soon as the American Chargé d'Affaires returns from Shanghae. Two or three of the lesser stars in the tail of Ursa Major came back with the above-named Secretary. Having accomplished his object, he will rejoin his chief without delay, and the Chinese mission will probably complete its work early in the ensuing year. It is a singular dilemma that the Chinese Government finds itself placed in. If it rejected the treaty it was charged with reaction; if it accepted it, it was charged with taking it as a barrier to progress. In any case it was liable to be misconstrued. So the document itself is liable to be misunderstood and abused. But for my own part, I believe that good and not evil may be expected from a compact which establishes closer relations between these two great countries.

THE MOHAMMEDAN REBELLION.

The strength of the Mohammedan rebellion is so far broken, that the literary examinations which had long been suspended in the Northwestern Provinces are again reopened.

PERRY PLUS.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

New President of the Cortes—Party Movements—The Spanish Budget—Relations of Rivero and Prim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.

The most important event which has taken place here lately, and the news of which will have reached you by cable before the receipt of this, is the election of the new President of the Cortes, which took place to-day. Senor ZORILLA, ex-Minister of Justice, has been elected by a majority of 130 votes, against 61 obtained by Senor RIOS Y ROSAS and 20 given to Senor FIGUERAS. The election was fiercely contested, and a moral may be drawn from the fact that the Progressists triumphed, spite of their prior division, one fraction of the party desiring to nominate Senor ZORILLA and GABRIEL RODRIGUEZ, the others favoring Senor MADOZ. Senor FIGUERAS was the Republican candidate, and the fact of his having mustered 20 would go to prove that the strength of the Republican Party is far from diminishing.

Some of the Madrid papers affirm that the Regent is resolved on sending to the Cortes the message which I have spoken of in a previous letter. In such a case there would be no option but either to choose another Regent or to confer all the powers of a monarch on the Duke DE LA TORRE. I have heard it asserted that Marshal SERRANO's partisans intended to demand for him all the privileges of the Executive authority. Should they succeed in their endeavors, the Cortes will pass only the most essentially necessary organic laws, the crowning of the edifice being reserved for the united Senate and ordinary Cortes. The actual members of the General Councils being the same who held office under the late monarchy, new ones will have to be elected before they, together with the highest ratepayers of each department, can nominate the Senators. This body will therefore not be elected before April next, and probably not open its sessions before the month of May. Very little hope remains accordingly of seeing the monarchical question conclusively solved before the end of June, always provided that no intervening *coup d'état* cuts the Gordian knot at a blow.

Many of the leading Progressists desire that the Constituent Cortes shall continue their work slowly, but surely; but time passes away, and with it all their prestige. Very few people in Spain place any faith whatever in the sagacity, the good will or the patriotism of the present Cortes, who seem occupied only with fostering and parrying intrigues, and who never trouble themselves about studying or preparing reports on projects of laws and reforms urgently demanded by the country. During discussions on the budget or other such important questions, there are hardly ever more than fifty Deputies in the legislative hall. They prefer promenading in the corridors and in the library, and listening to all the chit-chat of their political friends. The Republicans seem to be made of sterner stuff than the majority of their colleagues. Senor CASTELAR and FIGUERAS have [illegible] They will demand a considerable reduction of the army and navy budgets, which, according to their assertions, swallow two-thirds of the nation's money. They will also demand a reduction of the salaries of the clergy, and especially of the canons and prelates.

The new Minister of Justice has accepted without modification the projects of law presented by his predecessor, relating to the reformation of the penal, civil and commercial codes, and of the registry of births, deaths and marriages.

General PRIM and Senor RIVERO do not seem to live in harmony. The latter wants to be lord and master in the Ministry, and General PRIM does not appear to be inclined to let the reins go out of his hands. In case of quarrel the crockery smashed will be that of General PRIM's establishment, as Senor RIVERO has the Regent to back him.

ITALY.

The Ecumenical Council—Incidents Worth Noting—Red Hats Accumulating—The Festa of the Epiphany—Italian Justice.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 13, 1870.

In the absence of more important matters, letters from Rome give reports of the smallest sayings and doings, real or imaginary, of the gods and heroes of the Roman Olympus. Record is made of the fact that the Pope, the first fine day, alighted from his carriage on the Pincio, for a walk among the fashionable throng, and to receive the adulation which he so much enjoys. In the language of my Roman letter, a boy of an excellent American family visiting Rome came running and planted himself directly in the path of His Holiness. PIUS IX. paused for a moment to look at the boy, and with the three fingers in mystical pose crossed off the usual benediction. But the *fanciullo* was not satisfied, and the Pope put out his hand for him to kiss the ring of the fisherman. "The boy seized it in both his and shook it several times with all the force he had, in the manner with which the Americans and English are accustomed to give proof of their cordiality. *Poi il fanciullo se ne fuggì così velocemente come era venuto.*" "The boy then ran away with the same velocity with which he came." With such incidents as these we are entertained, for they bring the *Santo Padre* before us figuring as a hero of real life. Turning from such a description to the two or three Roman journals, made up almost wholly of the most flunkey adulation of the Pontiff and the Papal Court, we see the Holy Father in the character of a Babylonian monarch. The staple of such journalism, from day to day, is that *La Santità di Nostro Signore* deigned to allow Tom, Dick and Harry among Cardinals, Bishops and Monsignori to kiss his foot on such and such an occasion of unusual jubilation.

RED HATS.

By the death of Cardinals, red hats are accumulating so rapidly that speculation becomes more and more alive as towards whom, as rewards for services rendered, they are to be flung. It would not surprise anybody if one or two were carried across the Atlantic, as the American branch of the Catholic Episcopacy is rising to a position of such high respectability and influence. Several American Bishops have important places as members of delegations, and their opinions have weight for a variety of reasons, not the least of which is that they contribute more liberally than any others in money to keep up the Holy Father now that the revolution forces him to depend upon charitable contributions. The American, with some English Bishops, in all to the number of more than thirty, hold their reunions in the College of the *Umiltà* to compare notes and keep up a good understanding. Some of the Bishops from different countries are far advanced in life, and nearly forty of them, to expose them to as little fatigue of movement as possible, are lodged in the old Palace of the *Canonica*, immediately behind St. Peter's, so that they are able to enter the church without going out of doors. A last attempt has been made to improve the acoustic qualities of the Hall of Council by stretching a cloth, at a moderate elevation, over the whole surface. This experiment of the linen roof promises to succeed, and the inconvenience of preparing a new room in the Palace of the Quirinal Hill, two miles distant, may be avoided. The Cardinal Princes may not be called upon to meet in a body at the Quirinal Palace until the time comes for electing the successor of PIUS IX.

THE EPIPHANY.

The festa of the Epiphany has just ended, and again business was suspended for a long season. The people in general seem to have lost little of their old love of holidays and idleness. The law-makers have done what they could to draw the attention of the population from play to work, by abolishing a considerable number of the Saints' Days, as occasions of abandonment of the shop. The first day of the year was even put out of the holiday record, and the thousands of placemen of the Government were, according to law, obliged to stay in their offices. But it is hard for the people, so long accustomed to the inevitable *divertimento* of the despotic *régime*, to accommodate themselves to the change, and all the shops were shut on New-Year's, while the servants of the Crown growled and frowned because they were not allowed to go out to walk with the rest. Under the old state of things, the Jew was forced by law to make greater sacrifices than the Christian. As the Jew faithfully keeps the Sabbath of the Mosaic code, so Saturday and Sunday are lost to him as days of traffic, and if *Corpus Domini*, the Ascension *San Giovanni*, Christmas or any other *fête* does not happen to fall on one of those days, then another is added to the number of lost opportunities for worldly gain. In fact, as the case at present stands, the son of Abraham is obliged, willing or unwilling, to keep his shop shut one-third of all the days of the year. So much "soldiering" on the part of those who deal in merchandise is a great inconvenience to heads of families. If your sugar bowl is empty, or your shoe strings are broken, you must wait until to-morrow to replenish the one and get a new supply of the other. Of bell-ringing there is no cessation, and frequently not a little to the annoyance of fidgety people, who happen to live in the shadow of the church tower. Nearly every campanile in Italy has its peal of three or four bells, for to the great loss of rhythmical art, chimes in this country are quite unknown; while all the "sacred bronzes" have not the grandeur of tone of those of the cathedral of Florence. Some English residents in my neighborhood not long ago took into their heads the absurd belief that they could put a stop to the bell-ringing abuse by availing themselves of the "sacred right of petition." So they signed a request to the authority with this object in view; but as might have been expected, the paper was quietly laid on the shelf. At the season of the Epiphany there is a habit here of blowing in the streets long glass trumpets, and in this way very young people get off a great deal of their surplus enthusiasm.

The summing up of all this is that the children of Italy, old and young, have not yet fully learned the sober lesson that freedom, union, and a nationality strong upon a foundation of wealth, is to be bought only with the price of hard labor. It cannot be denied that the country, with its present industry and accumulated opulence, is overtaxed, and a financial strait, now almost chronic, can only be got over by greatly increasing the quantity of production of the twenty-three millions of the population of the kingdom. We, who have always had faith in Italy, are disposed to have patience, for we know that the transition is slow from the habits of despotic rule to those of freedom.

THE SPANISH CROWN.

A dispute has been going on for a few days past between several of the leading newspapers, whether the royal family of Italy has really given its final decision in opposition to the plan of making the Duke of GENOA King of Spain. From trustworthy declarations, now published, there cannot any longer be doubt that so far as the Ministry and royal family are concerned, both are committed by a formal avowal against the project. The mother of the young Prince, never favorable to so risky an adventure for her son, has now the favor both of King and Council to confirm her opposition. It is as the [illegible] mass of opinion that [illegible] sufficiently favorable to encourage [illegible] station of place which cannot [illegible] laid aside without a twinge of regret.

THE GRIST-MILL LAW.

Some apprehension was felt at the beginning of the year that on the renewal of licenses under the Grist-mill law disorders might break out, and, indeed, it was reported that at Bologna there had been acts of violence with deaths. There was a movement of small detachments of troops in that direction, and it was believed that the Government had discovered cause for the exercise of an unusual degree of vigilance. But days have passed and the public peace has not been disturbed. Some mills have been closed as a punishment for disregard of the law, which bears with considerable weight upon an important industry; but the millers are settling down by degrees into acceptance of the new system, with increasing hope that a way will be found for overcoming present difficulties.

ITALIAN JUSTICE.

It may serve to show the course justice takes here in Italy in certain cases, and the regard had to human opinion, which, in civilized countries, is everywhere very much the same; to cite a recent case: Not a great while ago a certain CARLO GRANELLI, in the north of Italy, killed the Count PAUL PORCIA D'ARZANO for violating his conjugal rights. The act was proved, and the tribunal sentenced CARLO GRANELLI to death. VICTOR EMMANUEL, by a motion of sovereign grace, has commuted the verdict to three years in the common prison, beginning with the 8th of August of the past year. If irregularities of this sort brought on killing as a punishment, in every case the Court would have sufficient business on its hands, and the King be called upon to exercise in all its plenitude his sovereign prerogative of clemency towards questionable guilt.

ANGELICO.

CURRENT NOTES.

Santiago being a Chili town, ought to be a nice burg.

"Reddy the Blacksmith" took his punch on the outside of his head and succumbed.—*Ex.*

Dr. CHARLES COTTON, one of the oldest and best physicians of Newport, R. I., died on Wednesday, aged 81 years.

A sick young lady in Worcester, Mass., has been attended by thirteen physicians, and still lives.

Most of our American statesmen could solve the Chinese puzzle could they only get a queue.

Oregon is appealed to to erect a monument over the neglected grave of Colonel E. D. BAKER in San Francisco.

ROBERT HABERSHAM, Savannah's oldest merchant, died on Saturday, Jan. 30. He was a son of Hon. JOSEPH HABERSHAM, Postmaster-General under WASHINGTON.

All the name a colored candidate for Clerk in Texas at the recent election, could claim is JOHN. He would have received more votes if it had been only Demijohn.

The Trustees of Amherst College are thinking of prohibiting wood fires in the college buildings. The students demur, under the impression that wood is not as deleterious to health as coal.

They have a cat in Augusta, Me., which can open doors having glass knobs, and, moreover, frequently with her paws wipes moisture from the windows or scratches off the ice, to enable her to look out and see what is going on.

A Connecticut paper boasts of a three-year-old boy in that State who was taken to see the cars for the first time the other day, and upon returning home took pencil and paper and drew an accurate picture of the iron horse.

A Springfield firm which advertised for a bookkeeper, received a beautifully-written answer from a young man who averred that he was "yous" to bookkeeping and thought that he would prove "satiss factory."

It is being generally published that Chinese coin is becoming a circulating medium in some northwestern Iowa towns. The only foundation for the report probably is that the people usually pay Cash.

They had what they called a paper party in an Ohio town the other night, and the local journal says paper never appeared to a better advantage as a circulating medium than during the waltzes.

Republicans in Portland, Me., are talking of running General FRANCIS FESSENDEN for Mayor. He is a son of the late Senator FESSENDEN, was a valiant soldier in the war, and is now a practicing lawyer in the Forest City.

A young ladies' seminary in Philadelphia has just graduated five "Sallies" and one "Sadie," but not one "Sarah." Nellie, Josie, Essie, Susie, Nettie, &c., &c., make up the rest of the list.

Messrs. JAMES TERWILLIGER and DWIGHT H. BRUCE have purchased interests in the Syracuse *Journal*, and we suppose the accession of capital will increase the enterprise displayed by that paper.

Rev. SAMUEL LONGFELLOW being asked to speak at the close of a lecture in Boston on "the lesson of Quakerism," said he had "hoped to hear some good silence, as more appropriate to the theme before them."

An Indiana young lady, attending a private party, excused herself when asked to sing, saying: "You must excuse me, for I never attempt to sing, except to warble a few wild notes for pa at eventide."

"We have no organized bands of skilled ruffians." The Chicago *Republican* said this on Monday. "Rampant ruffianism continued outrages in the West Division." The Chicago *Republican* said this on Tuesday.

The Tallahassee *Sentinel* says of Hon O. B. HART, the new United States Senator from Florida: "Born and reared in this State, and always residing here, Colonel HART is full to the eyes with a love and admiration of Florida."

They have one very popular man in Minnesota. To show his popularity, they mention that an Irishman, observing a large funeral procession the other day, exclaimed: "Sure, an' I wish ould —— would die; he'd have the biggest funeral ye ever see in this town."

A woman, who says she is "a medium by birth," writes to a Cincinnati paper a card defending herself against charges made against her, and adding: "I earn my living by cultivating insanity to usefulness. I call it metaphysics." Thus we have another definition.

Some unruly boys awakened a sleepy sexton at a prayer meeting in a Maine town, a few nights ago, by their untimely noise, and starting up, he exclaimed, to the dismay of the assembled worshipers, "MARIA! MARIA! get up—it's time to get breakfast!"

In Amherst, Mass., and Meridian, N. Y., during a snow storm, on Saturday night last, large balls of snow rolled up by the wind were visible almost everywhere. Some of them were rolled up with square ends and a large hole through the middle like a lady's muff.

The heir of LEE, of Crosby Opera House notoriety, has turned up on a farm near St. Joseph, Mo., and reports that he had heard nothing of his father's good fortune, nor of his death, until he saw the facts stated in the papers a few days ago.

ARTHUR FOLSOM, the Haytian Minister to the United States, is a native of Exeter, N. H., and is a grandson of General NATHANIEL FOLSOM, of the Revolution, who commanded the New-Hampshire troops on the investment of Boston in 1775.

The course of true love met a sudden check in Bridgeport, Conn., the other day. An unwilling maiden, driven to desperation by the persistent calls of an oft-rejected youth, called in the Police, and the poor fellow was fined in the Police Court, after spending the night in the Station.

Sacramento telegraphed to San Francisco on the 20th ult., this: "Dr. LOGAN, our authority for all matters connected with necrology in the valley of Sacramento, records 6.380 inches of rain fallen this season." Possibly there is a connection between the rain-fall and the necrology, but it is difficult to see it.

It is a Chicago man who writes to a Chicago paper that "in all the female throng upon the streets of Boston, he seldom saw, in the faces of the children, a [illegible] the features of the maidens, [illegible] in the features of the middle aged and aged [illegible] vestige or reminiscence of beauty." [illegible] have been hired.

Chicago has a society of the Golden Fleece, and the *Republican* admits that it is too well known in the city to need further introduction. It furthers the illusion by saying that at its recent meeting there were given "selected readings from SHAKESPEARE's 'Taming of the Shrew' of which it is sufficient to say that most of the readers did not fail to do themselves and SHAKESPEARE justice, though numbers of the Society were unable to hear and appropriate the treat."

A member of a debating society in Zanesville, Ohio, the other night, exclaimed: "Why, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, America is the father of ROBERT FULTON, and ROBERT FULTON is the father of steam and steam engines. He built the boat upon which the Puritans came to this country." Herein is additional cause for lamentations on the part of our evening Democratic contemporary, for this man's vote "can neutralize that of the profoundest thinker in the community."

A recent lecturer before the Historical Society of Chicago, said America had untied a great knot in politics, and he thought she ought to untie another in literature. He wanted a native growth of thought, as spontaneous as our soil, and as beautiful as our wild forests and prairies. But whether beautiful or not, he wanted the native growth, as it was time we had done feeding on the pap of other lands, and Western hoe cake, providing it is good hoe cake, is preferable to the sugar cake baked by others.

Chicago has been punishing some of its thieves and ruffians lately, and their indignant accomplices threaten vengeance. To all which the *Evening Journal* responds: "Let but a hair of Judge McALLISTER's head be harmed, and within twenty-four hours a Vigilance Committee of five or ten thousand good citizens would be sweeping through Chicago like a hurricane of honest wrath. Every lamp post would be ornamented with a choked thief, and not a single ruffian would be left alive in all Chicago to tell how Judge Lynch succeeded Judge McALLISTER."

J. J. WRIGHT, the colored man, just elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, was born in Pennsylvania, graduated at the Lancasterian University in New-York, studied law for two years at Montrose, Penn., and was the first colored man admitted to the bar in that State. In 1865, he went South, and was made legal adviser of the South Carolina freedmen. He was a delegate to the Reconstruction Convention, and was afterwards elected to the State Senate. The Charleston *News*, from which we glean these facts, adds that he is quiet, well-behaved and decidedly intelligent.

General BRECKINRIDGE closed his argument in favor of the Southern Railroad before the Kentucky Legislature thus: "In my mind's eye, gentlemen, I see two pictures. In one of them the light of returning life and prosperity illuminates every part of the State. She is penetrated in every direction by railroads, and seems a great land of transit for all parts of the continent. In the other picture there lie some signs of life in one part of Kentucky, but across the larger half a deep shadow is cast. It resembles one of those calm and desert tracts of the ocean where no sail is ever seen, while the tides of life and commerce flow all around it. Over that vast solitude a great silence broods, interrupted only at times by the crack of the hunter's rifle as he seeks a precarious subsistence under your wolf and fox 'scalp laws;' and to the wondering stranger who asks the cause of this desolation, the sad inhabitant replies, 'This is a monument erected by our State to its comprehensive policy, its impartial justice and its fostering care of its people.'" Thus did JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE picture Kentucky.

A Word in Defence of the Jackson Iron Works.

The statement to which some currency has been given by a morning journal, to the effect that Messrs. JACKSON & Co., proprietors of the iron works in East Fourteenth-street, kept a number of their workmen as prisoners in stables connected with their establishment is totally devoid of truth. The facts are these. About eight weeks since the iron moulders in the employ of JACKSON & Co. refused to work for the wages offered by the firm, (which, in consequence of a slackness of orders, were necessarily reduced from a former rate,) and the places of the strikers were supplied by men willing to work at the reduced rates. Many of these latter were assaulted by the strikers, and became fearful of a repetition of attack. At their request the firm fitted up for their accommodation a house adjoining the foundry, where they are comfortably lodged and fed at a moderate charge. No compulsion is used towards them, their exit and entrance being perfectly optional. As most of them are foreigners and strangers in New-York, however, they are timid with regard to traveling about the City when not at work, in consequence of the assaults that have been made on some of their number, and detective policemen have been detailed to look after and protect them. This is the whole story in a nutshell.

The Tournament of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

This is, undoubtedly, the greatest tournament which has yet taken place in the United States, excepting, of course, the Chess Congress, held in New-York in 1858, in which the celebrated players PAUL MORPHY and L. PAULSEN joined. The most distinguished chess players of New-York and Brooklyn are engaged, among others Captain MACKENZIE, Major WERNICH, F. E. BRENZINGER, the celebrated blindfold player, C. A. GILBERY, F. PERRIN and J. MASON. The score is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
F. E. Brenzinger	12	[illegible]
C. A. Gilbery	11	3
H. B. White	7	1
Frederick Perrin	5	1
G. H. Mackenzie	5	1
J. Mason	3	[illegible]
M. Munoz	6	3
A. W. King	3	3
H. Delmar	0	4
J. A. De Con	14	12

Stolen Bonds—A Wall-Street Firm in Trouble.

Yesterday morning, Mr. WILLIAM G. GILBERT, President of the "American Fireproof Warehouse Company," appeared before Justice COX, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made the following affidavit:

WILLIAM G. GILBERT, of No. 4 Pine-street, the said being the office of the American Fireproof Warehouse Company, being duly sworn, deposes as follows: That on or about the 13th day of January last the above-mentioned premises were entered by a sneak thief, and the following property stolen, to wit: Five bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each, of the above Company, numbered respectively from [illegible] to [illegible], inclusive; that deponent has been unable to discover the whereabouts of said bonds, although he has made diligent inquiry; that on the 3d day of February, being on the premises No. 30 Wall-street, occupied by the firm of PINCKNEY & BROTHER, he discovered said bonds in possession of said PINCKNEY, and that on stating the fact of the bonds having been stolen, said PINCKNEY positively refused to give deponent the name of the party or parties of whom they were bought, and that the said deponent, desirous of obtaining all information on the subject, prays that the said PINCKNEY may be summoned to give all information in his possession touching said bonds.

A summons has been issued for the parties involved, and an examination will be had at 3 P. M. to-day.

New-York Commerce.

The following was the number and nationality of the vessels that entered this port in January from foreign countries: American, 132; British, 114; North German, 31; Norwegian, 10; Italian, 4; Netherlands, 1; French, 4; Austrian, 3; Danish, 2; Russian, 3; Argentine, 1; Mexican, 1; Swedish, 1. Total, [illegible]. Vessels entered coastwise, 178.

Turning the Tables—A Scene in the Tombs Police Court.

During the morning session of the Tombs Police Court yesterday, three handsomely and richly-dressed young women, of prepossessing appearance, and noticeable for their profuse display of gold chains and other trinkets, seated themselves in the Court room. As soon as the business on the Magistrate's hands slackened he called up JOHN HEFFERNAN, of No. 41 Mercer-street, a man with pallid face and elaborately-dyed moustache. The name of JENNIE COLLINS was also called by the Magistrate, when the three young women rose and carried their rustling silks within the railing.

HEFFERNAN, it then appeared, had secured the issue of a warrant for JENNIE's arrest, on a charge of assault and abusive conduct towards him. He testified that on Tuesday evening he had attended "TEDDY WILLIAMS' Ball," and met the defendant who, without any provocation, had called him several vile names and insulted him. He called up as a witness a man who evidently drank more strong liquor than was good for him, and whose reddened nose had been flattened considerably in some ancient fight. This witness made matters still worse for JENNIE. She stated that she had supported the witness for over four years by her sinful earnings.

The defendant was then sworn, as well as her companions, who all testified that the complainant had first insulted JENNIE, and on her making an angry reply, he had knocked her down and brutally kicked her. The Magistrate also learned that JENNIE had threatened to obtain a warrant for HEFFERNAN's arrest, hence his sudden action. HEFFERNAN's chalky face became a shade or two paler when Justice DOWLING decided to reverse the order of affairs by directing JENNIE to make an affidavit against the assailant, who was immediately locked up for trial, much to his surprise and indignation. These unfortunate and reckless women are constantly exposed to such attempts at oppression from those they deem their friends.

THE CITY BUDGET.

Estimated Expenses of the City Government for 1870.

A summary of the expenses of the City Government for 1870, has already been published in the TIMES. Below we give the items in detail:

Advertising for the Common Council	$45,000 00
Aqueduct Repairs and improvements	60,000 00
Central Park—Maintenance and government of the	[illegible]
Charges on arrears of assessments	10,000 00
Charges on arrears of taxes	10,000 00
Cleaning streets under contract	[illegible]
Cleaning markets	[illegible]
City contingencies	[illegible]
City dispensaries	[illegible]
Contingencies—Legislative Department	[illegible]
Contingencies—Mayor's Office	12,000 00
Contingencies—Comptroller's Office	[illegible]
Contingencies—Law Department	[illegible]
Contingencies—Corporation Attorney	[illegible]
Contingencies—Street Department	20,000 00
Contingencies—Croton Aqueduct Board	[illegible]
Contingencies—Unsafe Building Department	[illegible]
Donations	[illegible]
Election expenses	[illegible]
Errors and delinquencies	[illegible]
Flagging sidewalks and fencing vacant lots	[illegible]
Judgments	[illegible]
Lamps and gas	1,100,000 00
Lands and places	50,000 00
Lands and places for battery improvement	15,000 00
Maintenance of Museum and Observatory, Central Park	[illegible]
Metropolitan Fire Department Fund	[illegible]
Improvement of Mount Morris-square	[illegible]
New stone bridge at Kingsbridge	[illegible]
Police Station Houses	[illegible]
Police telegraph	[illegible]
Printing for the Common Council	[illegible]
Printing for departments	70,000 00
Public Administrator's Office—Arrears for advertising	6,410 34
Public buildings—Construction and repairs	125,000 00
Public Charities and Correction	[illegible]
Public drinking hydrants and urinals	[illegible]
Public instruction	[illegible]
Rents	[illegible]
Real estate expenses	100,000 00
Reimbursement of trust funds	[illegible]
Removing night-soil, offal and dead animals	40,000 00
Removing obstructions in streets and harbor	[illegible]
Roads and avenues	100,000 00
Salaries—Legislative Department	[illegible]
Salaries—Mayor's Office	[illegible]
Salaries—Department of Finance	[illegible]
Salaries—Street Department	[illegible]
Salaries—Croton Aqueduct Department	[illegible]
Salaries—Law Department	[illegible]
Salaries—Board of Assessors	[illegible]
Salaries—Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments	3,000 00
Salaries—City Courts	[illegible]
Stationery and blank books	70,000 00
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	[illegible]
Street improvements	[illegible]
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	[illegible]
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	100,000 00
Taxes—Bureau for collection of—Pay of temporary clerks	[illegible]
Repairing and cleaning wells and pumps	[illegible]
Wharves, piers and slips	[illegible]
West [illegible]—[illegible] to the grade of Eighth-avenue	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Interest on City debt	[illegible]
Redemption of the City debt	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Less estimated revenues of the General Fund	2,500,000 00
Total amount to be raised by tax	[illegible]

POLICE AFFAIRS.

Promotions and Dismissals—Payment of Pension Suspended—Trials of Delinquents.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, yesterday, an order was entered suspending the payment of the pension of IRA C. GARDNER, who is under arrest for alleged complicity in causing the death of JOHN ALEXANDER, the aged sea Captain, which case is being investigated by Coroner FLYNN. The Commissioners do not desire to prejudice the case of Mr. GARDNER, but consider it their duty to withhold his pension as an ex-policeman until he shall be entirely exonerated from the charge of murder now pending against him.

The Commissioners have promoted the following acting Sergeants to be full Sergeants: MATTHEW TUCK, Fifteenth Precinct; PATRICK H. PICKETT, Eighth Precinct; CHAS. R. WILSON, Thirty-second Precinct; LEWIS WORTH, Forty-ninth Sub-Precinct; WM. LEE, Forty-third Sub-Precinct, and JAS. CAMPBELL, Forty-fourth Precinct. The Board also dismissed the following Patrolmen from the Department: FREDERICK SHELTON and JOHN KERR, Forty-fourth Precinct, and CHAS. CLINTON, of the Fourteenth Precinct. The first two were off post three hours in a stable, and the latter off post forty minutes. All had been tried on prior occasions for the same offences, and came under the operation of the new rule.

Commissioner MANIERRE sat yesterday to investigate complaints against policemen, and heard some thirty cases, the greater number being for the usual offences of being off post, absence from roll-call and talking on post. Among the complaints was one against Patrolman DARK, of the Thirteenth Precinct, for assaulting a citizen, but it was discovered early in the investigation that the complainant is insane, and the case was dismissed. The case of Patrolman GLEASON, of the Fifteenth Precinct, arraigned upon six charges and tried upon one, consumed the greater part of the session. This was a charge of intoxication, growing out of an arrest of a street railroad conductor for an assault upon him. The Sergeant refused to hold the prisoner, on the ground that GLEASON was drunk, and the latter then woke up all the men in the house and blew his breath in their faces to convince them that he was not burdened with liquor. They all swore that they could detect no fumes of liquor upon him, and the case was referred to the Board.

In the case of Officer JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who has been arraigned before Justice DOWLING, the following complaint was made by SAMUEL J. FENN, of No. 17 Minnetta-street: "On Wednesday, Jan. 26, Officer JOHN H. CRAWFORD, of the Sixteenth Precinct, arrested a friend of mine named CHARLES DIAMOND on the charge of passing counterfeit money. On the 3d of February, inst., said officer came to me and said the case could be squelched. I asked how, and the officer replied, by giving me $50.' I gave the money to the officer, which was privately marked. DIAMOND was discharged by United States Commissioner SHIELDS, and in a few minutes after said officer was arrested and taken before Justice DOWLING, and the money was found on and taken from the officer by Judge DOWLING."

The trial of this case was set down for Friday next.

Funeral of Ex-Judge Moncrief.

The funeral of ex-Judge JAMES MONCRIEF, of the Superior Court, took place yesterday at the Dutch Reformed Church, Washington-square, at 10 A. M. The pastor, Rev. Dr. HUTTON, officiated. The coffin, which was magnificent yet plain, was placed on a table below the pulpit, and was covered with white flowers. The church was well filled, most of those present being members of the legal profession. Among those present were Judges Freedman, Bedford, Cardozo, Van Brunt, Curtis and Hilton. The pallbearers were Judges Monell, Barnard, McCunn, Spencer, Barbour and Jones.

The funeral *cortège* left the church at 12 M., and proceeded to Greenwood Cemetery, where the remains were interred.

Rapid Increase of Crime in Brooklyn.

The people in all parts of Brooklyn are becoming justly alarmed as to the safety of their property. Thieves are becoming bold in the commission of their nefarious transactions. Sneaking operations are coming to be of daily occurrence. Thieves enter hallways with uncompromising boldness, and if silence continues long enough to give them encouragement, they not only steal overcoats, but venture into parlors, and from parlors up stairs into bedrooms, where they help themselves to silverware, jewelry and valuables generally. In every case the result is heavy and serious loss to the occupants of houses and rooms and escape of the thieves. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a man broke into a house in a respectable neighborhood, going through the basement window, bundled up an immense quantity of valuable property and walked off with it. A person on the opposite side of the street observed the burglar go in through the window and saw him retire with his booty, but owing to the boldness of the rascal did not suspect that anything was wrong. An expressman was passing through the Fifth Ward last evening, with his wagon, when two men lifted a leather trunk from the vehicle, and fled with it up an adjacent alley. The expressman followed them at once, but the place being dark he could only see two men who did not seem to have the trunk. He next sought for a policeman, but saw none nearer than Myrtle-avenue. The trunk, belonging to some person anxiously expecting to have it delivered, was gone, and there was no help for the expressman. The Police are too few, and so sparsely distributed about the City as to render the present criminal boldness and recklessness subjects for the more serious consideration of the respectable part of the community. Inspector FOLK complains that the people in the most exposed neighborhoods persist in exposing their silverware on sideboards near to their front basement windows, actually inviting the depredators to make fresh triumphs in their [illegible] raids upon property. What can be done? and what is to be done? are questions which people are asking on all hands, while they anxiously await some answer.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

Immediate Need of an Appropriation—Statement of the Work Done.

Work threatens to stop on the grounds of the new Post-Office. Superintendent BULLFINCH, in a recent letter to Mr. DAWES, Chairman of the House Committee of Appropriations, giving a summary of the amount of work accomplished thus far, states that the original appropriation is nearly exhausted, and that he will be obliged to suspend operations entirely by the end of the present month, unless Congress comes to his aid. A suspension at this time would greatly retard the completion of the building. The work now is well organized, the machinery is complete and the laboring force selected and assigned. If the latter should be discharged and the arrangements on the ground reversed by the stopping of work, it would take much time and require an increase of expenditure to start again. This might be called poor economy in these days of retrenchment, and, besides, the interests of the Post Office Department and of business generally in this City, urge the completion of the new building at the earliest day possible. The Superintendent believes that at the past rate of advance in the work, with money enough and at hand, the structure could be finished in two years and a half from this time; it might take six months longer, if operations were now suspended but a few weeks even.

The first appropriation for this building was about $450,000, and this has been nearly expended with satisfactory results. Since the commencement of operations in the middle of August to the 1st of February, 25,511 cubic yards of earth have been excavated, or more than one-half. An area wall, thirty feet high from the cellar to the sidewalk, has been built around the entire distance, except on the north side. Thirty-six huge sub-basement piers have been laid around the south front, and some of the basement piers have been commenced. At the lower end of the area the excavation has reached the required depth, and men are engaged in laying the concrete for the cellar floor and foundations. An enormous pile of concrete stone is ready for use at the north side. The thirty-six iron columns for the basement, made by the CORNELL BROTHERS, have all been delivered and stored on the grounds. The wooden fence has been taken in, leaving a sidewalk six or seven feet wide for pedestrians all the way around. At the quarries in Maine, 300 or 400 stone cutters, employed directly by the Government, are busy blocking out granite for the building, and vessels are bringing it to this port as fast as they can come. On the grounds there are seven massive derricks in position run by engines, only one of which, however, is in use, as but six masons are employed. If the work was in full blast, each derrick could lay one cargo of stone per week. This, in brief, is the amount of work accomplished up to date, and the present position of matters on the ground. There is just enough money left to pay the employes up to the 1st of March, when every man, save one watchman, will be discharged, and the grounds put "in ordinary," if Congress votes no appropriation before that time. Neither the architect, Superintendent, builder or any one else proposes to continue work on the prospect of an appropriation, while the law subjects a party acting on such responsibility to a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for two years.

Under the above circumstances, it is to be hoped that the House will not fail to act promptly, and make a speedy appropriation for our new Post Office.

McFARLAND'S TRIAL.

Motion for the Transfer of the Case to the Court of Oyer and Terminer—Objection by the Prisoner's Counsel—Decision Reserved.

In the Court of General Sessions, before Judge BEDFORD, yesterday, a motion was made to have the case of DANIEL McFARLAND, indicted for the murder of ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. The motion was made by District Attorney GARVIN. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, in behalf of the prisoner, opposed the motion, on the ground that the indictment had been found in the Court of General Sessions, and that the accused had pleaded to it in the same Court. He said a commission had been issued from the Court to examine witnesses, residing in Ireland, concerning facts expected to be developed in the progress of the trial, and if the case was transferred to the Oyer and Terminer it would prove seriously detrimental to the interests of McFARLAND. The accused would forfeit rights which he possessed provided the case was tried in the Court of Sessions. For instance, in the event of a conviction, he would have an appeal for the purpose of having a review by the Court above, as a matter of right, which would not necessarily be the case were the trial to take place in the Oyer and Terminer. Judge GARVIN subsequently contended that if the case were to be conducted in the Court of Sessions, the effect would be to block the calendar and prevent other cases from being tried. The decision was reserved.

National Board of Underwriters.

At the meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters at No. 156 Broadway yesterday, Mr. SAVAGE, of this City, made a motion that a Committee of seven be appointed to obtain signatures to the resolutions and obligations adopted Thursday.

Addresses were made on the subject by Messrs. BOWKER, of Boston; SEIDENSTRICKER, of Baltimore; KELLOGG, HEALD, and others.

Mr. DRIGGS, of New-York, said that if the members present promptly signed the obligation agreed upon, he did not believe that five companies in this City would remain outside of the organization.

The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. DRIGGS, SAVAGE and HODGES, of New-York; CHASE, of Hartford; BOWKER, of Boston; SEIDENSTRICKER, of Baltimore; and BRIGGS, of Chicago, were appointed a Committee to carry out its provisions.

On motion of Mr. HEALD, companies represented in this City by agents were directed to instruct said agents to join the New-York Board.

On motion of Mr. HEALD, the insurance difficulties in Boston were referred to the New-England branch of the Executive Committee.

Mr. SAVAGE moved the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to report suitable form of expression of the sentiments of this Board on the occasion of the retirement of WILLIAM BARNES, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New-York—the retirement of that officer, distinguished as he has been for the intelligence and honesty of his administration, calling for such an expression; and it being also eminently fit that some recognition of the obligation which he has laid the insurance interest under should be made.

Mr. SAVAGE said that Mr. BARNES went out of office yesterday, after having served ten years, without a suspicion of dishonesty having been raised against him. Although differences had occurred with Mr. BARNES, it had always been conceded that he was an honorable, conscientious officer.

Messrs. HEALD, BOWKER, LAMPERT and others spoke against the Government tax on the insurance business. After some further business the Board adjourned.

Ladies' Reception of the Union League.

The annual ladies' reception of the Union League Club is announced for Wednesday evening, the 16th inst. During the past season the spacious apartments of the Club House have been elegantly decorated, and the approaching reunion, like the former ones, promises to be one of the most refined and elegant of the season. The following gentlemen constitute the Managing and Reception Committees for the occasion: S. H. Wales, E. M. Townsend, John Armstrong, O. D. Munn, John A. Weeks, John H. Sherwood, Charles S. Smith, T. G. Churchill, Geo. B. Butler, Henry Clews, Frank E. Howe, Isaac Sherman, J. A. C. Gray, S. B. Chittenden, C. L. Folger, Smith Clift, D. F. Appleton, Wm. A. Budd, Wm. Blake, W. A. Darling, F. W. Coggill, F. C. Calhoun, E. C. Hawkins, A. B. Cornell, Thos. Murphy, F. H. Cossitt, E. L. Fancher. LANDER's Band will furnish music for the occasion. Members' and ladies' tickets can be had at the office of the Club House.

Sale of Books and Manuscripts.

A collection of books and manuscripts was sold by BANGS, MERWIN & CO. yesterday afternoon, which comprised some works not often met with. Among them were a curious book of caricatures, a collection of American State papers and private letters dating from 1774, a description of Carolina, printed in London in 1666, a *History of Nantucket*, with wood cuts, and a collection of MSS. relating to New-York and her Churches. Good prices were obtained. The large library of JOHN A. RICE, of Chicago, the catalogue of which comprises 400 pages, will be sold by BANGS & MERWIN during the present month.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 46.—*Jecker et al. vs. Magee et al.*—Error to the Court of Appeals of Kentucky.—In this case Jecker, a native of Switzerland and a naturalized citizen of the United States, died [illegible] certain real estate property in Kentucky, and leaving a widow. By the laws of that State aliens could not take or hold lands; and the [illegible] of the State adjudged the title to the property to be in the widow, as against the claim of the State, by escheat, and that of the plaintiffs, who were aliens, as heirs and next of kin, holding that as the treaty of 1850 was not ratified until 1855, two years after the death of the intestate, and as it was amended after its date, and before the ratification, the very article on which the plaintiffs found their claim may have been the only amendment made, (for aught that appears,) and it may have been inserted long after Jecker's death and the accrual of the widow's rights. The plaintiffs in [illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

DEPOSITS IN THE SUB-TREASURY—FORGED CHECKS—QUARTERMASTER'S ACCOUNTS.

Robert C. Morgan vs. Henry H. Van Dyck.—BLATCHFORD, J.—This is an action of assumpsit tried before the Court without a jury. [illegible]

[illegible]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

ADMIRALTY PRACTICE—CROSS LIBELS—STAYING PROCEEDINGS.

John Fenton vs. The steamer Bristol; The Narragansett Steamship Company vs. The bark George S. Brown.—This was a motion for a stay of proceedings in the first suit until security should be given in the second. The libels were cross libels to recover damages for a collision between the steamer and the bark. [illegible]

Motion denied.

For the motion, Field & Shearman; in opposition, Spaulding & Richardson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION AT HELL GATE.

The Narragansett Steamship Company, owners of the steamboat *Providence*, filed a libel yesterday against the steamboat *Narragansett*. [illegible]

SUIT FOR SEAMEN'S WAGES.

J. W. Reynolds, and others, late mariners on board [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 4.

Before Judge Barnard.

AN OIL SPECULATION.

Robert P. Getty et al. vs. Jeremiah Devlin et al.—In this case, already reported in the TIMES, the Court has rendered a decision dismissing the complaint as to the defendants, John Bryan, Jeremiah Devlin and H. F. Spaulding, executors of Daniel Devlin, deceased, with costs. The findings of the Court have been settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

SUIT FOR THE VALUE OF SECOND-HAND CARS.

James Burns vs. The Astoria and Hunter's Point Railroad Company.—This suit involved the question as to whether ten cars furnished by plaintiff to defendants were in "good condition and running order, and of a serviceable character." [illegible]

THE PETROLEUM CASE.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

Judge CARDOZO, who is to hold the Special Term of the Supreme Court, commencing on Monday next at [illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 4.

By Judge Cardozo.

In the matter of the estate of A. G. Hull et al.; application will be granted.

In the matter of the guardianship of John B. [illegible]

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 4, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 1 P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

[illegible]

STREET SALES OF ROCK ISLAND—FEB. 4.

[illegible]

FRIDAY, Feb. 4—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges are a shade firmer for Saturday's mail than for the steamer on last Wednesday, although still on the basis of 109 on London and £5.17½ to the dollar on Paris. At the same time Gold shows increased weakness as compared with yesterday's sales, and the quotation at one time this forenoon touched 120¾ ℔ cent, leaving off 120⅞ ℔ cent. at the close of regular 'Change hours. On the Stock Exchange also there was some weakness in prices in the Public Funds of the United States, which are ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. lower, and part of the day the Railway Share list was inclined to yield; but in respect to the latter the feeling was rather better again near the close of dealings, and Chicago and Rock Island Stock ran up to 117 ℔ cent.

Money continues easy at 6 ℔ cent. as the rule on call loans to the Brokers, with exceptions at 5 ℔ cent., and at 6@7 ℔ cent. at Bank on discounts. There is some difference of opinion among financial people in regard to the effect of the amended National Currency Bill, passed through the United States Senate day before yesterday, authorizing $45,000,000 new Currency at the cost of retiring the present outstanding $45,000,000 United States 3 ℔ cent. Certificates. But conceding that the House will ultimately concur in the Bill without material alteration, we deem it quite certain that the whole process will be found so gradual and extending over so long a period of time, that the effect will scarcely be perceptible either way on the Money market. If anything, it would be in the direction of contraction at the Money centres, so far as the withdrawal of the 3 ℔ cents is concerned, and in the opposite direction in the South and West, when these sections are prepared to furnish the Bank Capital for taking out and employing in active business the new circulation. The change in the Bill authorising free banking on the Gold basis is deemed imperative at present, unless in the Pacific States, but as looking to and encouraging Specie Payments hereafter it cannot be considered objectional.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 4.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	112¾	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅜	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114¼
American Gold Coin	120⅝	120⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	48¼	48½
North Carolina Bonds, new	25¼	25½
New-York Central and Hudson	97¼	97⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	94½	94⅝
Reading Railroad	96½	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	116	116⅝
Northwestern Common	72¼	72¾
Northwestern Preferred	88¾	88⅞
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	41¼
St. Paul Preferred	86¾	87⅜
St. Paul Common	72¾	72⅞
Lake Shore	86½	86⅝
Erie	25½	25
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅜	26⅜
New-Jersey Central	97⅞	98½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

The following have been the bids for the State Bonds:

[illegible]

Of the Railway Mortgages Central Pacific Sixes have been unusually active and strong in price—the investment purchases having been extensive at 91½ @92. Union Pacific Sixes were quoted at 86¾@86¾.

The bids for the Railway Bonds were as follows:

[illegible]

And for City Bank Stocks as follows:

[illegible]

Mr. H. M. DAY, of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. J. W. KIRK, late of Cincinnati, have formed a new Stock firm at No. 46 Exchange-place, under the style of KIRK & DAY.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4.

General balance yesterday	$83,477,558 85
Gold receipts	974,394 00
Gold payments	1,302,451 79
Gold balance	78,371,730 18
Currency receipts	1,601,920 33
Currency payments	436,105 99
Currency balance	5,340,648 30
General balance	83,503,581 52
Customs	363,000 00

The death of Mr. HENRY A. WILMERDING, of the old auction house of Messrs. WILMERDING, HOGNUT & Co., was announced today. Mr. WILMERDING was a native of this City, and was in his 69th year at the time of his death. He was one of the most widely-known and highly esteemed of the business men of the City.

The *Alta California* of Jan. 27 says:

The demand for Money for Duties has been as follows:

[illegible]

The shipment of treasure has been less this week, both by rail and steamer, as follows:

[illegible]

Of the shipments over the rails $67,000 was coin. [illegible]

The result is a diminished export figure this year.

[illegible]

The Wheat export has been as follows for January:

[illegible]

The comparative prices of grain freight for four years in San Francisco is as follows:

[illegible]

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $2,026,004; amount marketed, $2,465,424.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA offers its First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds at 90, free of tax. Many parties who have carefully examined the merits of these securities prefer them to any other in the market. They are now selling quite as rapidly as the Company can use the money in finishing the road. Pamphlets and full information may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at the Company's offices, No. 32 Pine-street, New-York, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 Wall-street. W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

FROM THE MONEY ARTICLE OF THE New-York *Journal of Commerce*, Jan. 14, 1870: [illegible]

CHARITON COUNTY (MO.) FIFTEEN YEARS Eight per Cent. Bonds at 80c., Howard County (Mo.) ten years Eight per Cent. Bonds at 80c. [illegible]

GUILD & COPELAND, No. 28 Pine-st.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY. REMOVAL. MCKILLOP, SPRAGUE & CO. will remove THIS DAY (Saturday) to their new and spacious office, Nos. [illegible] Worth-st., one door east of Broadway. Will be able to resume business as usual on and after MONDAY NOON.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

[illegible]

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-st., have been as follows:

By the steamer *Bellona*, for London—[illegible]

[illegible]

By the brig *Ali*, for Gibraltar—70,510 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Eugenia*, for Oporto—307 bbls. Flour, [illegible]

By the bark *John Henry*, for Trieste—50 tons Logwood, [illegible]

ASHES—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

CANDLES—Continue inactive at former rates, including Adamantine, light weight, at [illegible]

CEMENT—Has been in moderate demand at $2 for Rosendale ℔ bbl.

COAL—[illegible]

COCOA—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been inactive at previous figures.

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—[illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—[illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay continues in light demand at [illegible]

HEMP—[illegible]

HIDES—Have been in reduced supply, and held with more confidence, but have been without activity. [illegible]

HOPS—The demand for all kinds has been limited [illegible]

[illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—Rockland has been in moderate demand at [illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]
English Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]

OILS—A fairly active inquiry has been reported for Linseed, [illegible]

PETROLEUM—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

[illegible]

RICE—Has been in less demand, including Carolina [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SALTPETRE—[illegible]

SEEDS—Have been rather more sought after, [illegible]

SOAP—Has been in light demand, [illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHALEBONE—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

At Weehawken Market this morning there was a quick sale of the fresh Cattle on hand at remunerative prices. [illegible]

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

[illegible]

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

No sales this morning; fresh arrivals, 400 Western Sheep, consigned to JUDD & BUCKINGHAM; 204 State Sheep, consigned to ASBURY & LEECH.

FORTIETH-STREET HOG MARKET.

[illegible]

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Feb. 3, 1870.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Thomas Coman, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Gunther, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

The minutes of the meeting held January thirty-one were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of citizens for free halls for the people.

Referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Alderman Long—

Petition and Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Union Theological Seminary for the sum of ninety dollars and ninety-eight cents, as a donation to be applied to the payment of assessments.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Welch—

That Broome-street, from Bowery to Norfolk-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

That Eldridge-street, from Division to Houston-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

That Ludlow-street, from Canal to Stanton-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cregier—

That Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Petitions of merchants doing business in Walker-street, to have said street repaired, or a new pavement laid.

Referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Cunningham—

Petition and Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant [illegible]

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman —

Petition of Columbus Stigeler to be reimbursed for damage to horse caused by a hole in the pavement corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street and Third-avenue.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman McKiever—

That White-street, from Broadway to West Broadway, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Hughes—

That Twenty-seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That Twenty-eighth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Reilly—

That Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Miller—

That Fortieth-street, from Madison-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cuddy—

That Eleventh-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Croker—

That Thirteenth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Barker—

That Varick-street, from Franklin to Canal-street, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Cunningham—

That Fifteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to the East River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That Charles-street, from Hudson to the lower side of West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Culkin—

That West-street, from Charles to Christopher-street, be repaired or repaved.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman —

That Twenty-sixth-street, from Sixth-avenue to the North River, be paved with Stow Foundation pavement.

Which was laid over.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of refunding to Herman Koehler certain moneys paid in excess for use of Croton water.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Jackson moved that the Committee on Law be discharged from further consideration of ordinance to amend Section twenty-two, Chapter twenty-four, of the Revised Ordinances, by adding thereto the following words:

And after the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, each awning or water shed of any kind one-half and less than full width of sidewalk shall have connected therewith a gutter and leader sufficient for conducting the water from the same to the outer line of the curbstone, under a penalty of five dollars for each day's offence.

Which was carried, and the ordinance adopted.

Alderman Croker moved that the Committee on Printing and Advertising be discharged from further consideration of resolution that the Irish Tribune be appointed a Corporation paper.

Which was carried, and the paper laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Commissioners of the Central Park, being their eighteenth annual report.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in document form.

The President laid before the Board a communication from the Comptroller, being the estimate of the Mayor and Comptroller of expenditures of the several Boards and Departments of City Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, together with the draft of an ordinance making the annual appropriations in accordance therewith, and resolution requesting the Legislature to pass the usual enabling act.

Which was laid over, and made the special order of business for Monday next.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolution, To build receiving basins and culverts at each of the four corners of Beach and Varick streets; to pave Nineteenth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to pave Twentieth-street, from Sixth to Tenth-avenue, with Belgian pavement; to flag sidewalk, four feet wide, on north side of Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which were severally laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

[illegible]

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Gunther, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

[illegible]

Which were severally adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen John Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Reilly, Miller, Murray, Welch, Culkin, Gunther, Woltman, Barker, McKiever, Dimond, Cregier, Croker, Jackson, Cunningham, Long—18.

On motion the Board then adjourned until Monday next, the seventh instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 5, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—MASANIELLO. (Italian opera.) Leading characters by Messrs. Lefranc, Reyna and Mlle. Sand.
EVENING at 8 o'clock—CONCERT OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Artists: Miss Kellogg, Miss Mehlig, and a grand orchestra.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—HAMLET.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Gilbert, Fisher, Miss Henriques and Miss Mestayer.
Matinee at 1½ o'clock—OURS.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
MLLE. MULTON. Leading character by Mme. Moreau.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock—THE GRAND DUCHESSE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Mr. Fechter, Mr. Shewell, Miss Le Clercq and Mrs. M. Jones.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SURF. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Mrs. Gilbert.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
THE SERIOUS FAMILY and THE SPITFIRE. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN. Leading character by Mrs. Howard Paul.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
BUCK, BUCK,—HOW MANY HORNS, (Pantomime.)
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
IXION. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

IRVING HALL.
15th-st. and Irving-place.
LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject: "Life in Europe and America."

HALL OF THE Y. M. C. ASSOCIATION.
23d-st., corner 4th-av.
MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT. Artists: Miss E. A. Hamlin, Messrs. Centemeri, Mollenhauer and others.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st.
Afternoon at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT ON THE GREAT ORGAN.

APOLLO HALL.
28th-st., near Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF A PANORAMA OF IRELAND.

LEEDS ART GALLERY.
No. 817 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

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Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested to do so.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A dispatch from Rome says the Pope will hereafter decline to hold any controversy respecting the dogma of personal infallibility. The death of another Archbishop, and the serious illness of the Archbishop of Lyons, are announced. The Council now consists of 760 members.... The official organ of the Russian Government again declares that peace is anxiously desired.... The Viceroy of Egypt is reported to have formed an alliance with Greece.... A writer in the London *Times* ascribes the depression in the cotton trade in England to the high price of the raw material and the superiority of the American manufactures.... A deputation of learned men in England yesterday waited upon members of the Government and asked the endowment of scientific schools by the State.... It is proposed to reduce the rates of dockage at the Birkenhead docks at Liverpool.

CONGRESS.

But little business was transacted in the Senate yesterday. A bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold moneys due to States in default of the payment of interest on bonds held in trust by the Government. A long discussion was had in reference to the abolition of the franking privilege on a motion to take the House bill from the table. The motion was lost by a vote of 22 to 34. A number of bills and resolutions of an unimportant character were reported from Committees, and several local bills were passed. Pending the consideration of bill to relieve the political disabilities (under the Fourteenth Amendment) of a number of persons in various States, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

In the House a resolution was adopted after some debate authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the reported sale of appointments to the Naval and Military Academies by members of Congress. A number of private bills were passed, and a bill was introduced to provide a mode of paying pensions. The bill to relieve FRANCIS E. SHALER, member elect from North Carolina, from taking the test oath, was tabled by a vote of 89 to 78. In Committee of the Whole the bill for the relief of the poor of the District of Columbia was considered, and subsequently passed after the adoption of the amendment of Mr. LOGAN instructing the Secretary of War to issue rations to the poor. Some further routine business was transacted, and at 3 o'clock P. M. the House adjourned until to-day, when the session will be devoted to general debate only.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill to regulate proceedings against corporations by injunctions or otherwise, was reported. Bills were introduced to alter the map of New-York City; to aid the Boys and Girls' Lodging House of the Children's Aid Society of New-York. After receiving the report of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, the Senate adjourned to Monday evening.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to elect a Regent of the University and Police Commission on the 10th inst. The annual Appropriation bill was reported and made the special order for Tuesday next. A bill was reported to authorize the construction of a public market in the Thirteenth Ward, New-York. A resolution requiring savings banks to report, within twenty days, the amount of unclaimed deposits in their hands, whether such deposits have been transferred to any other fund, and whether the banks have complied with the law by advertising such deposits, was adopted. The bill providing for an additional Police Court in New-York came up for a third reading, and was lost by a vote of 35 to 58. A motion to reconsider was made, and the bill laid on the table. Bills were introduced to charter the New-York Real Estate Exchange, and to regulate the fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. After ordering sessions to be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings next, the House adjourned to Monday evening.

GENERAL.

Two colored men, JONES and CARPENTER, were executed yesterday in Newcastle, Del., for the crime of rape.

The British Colonial Secretary, according to a Toronto dispatch, holds that the Hudson Bay Company is responsible for the government of the Red River territory, and must not expect compensation for the losses it has suffered, having failed to properly assert its authority. The expedition of Imperial troops and Canadian volunteers will reach the Red River about July 1, it is expected.

On the opening of the Newfoundland Legislature, on Thursday, a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry was carried by the Anti-Confederationists by 21 to 8.

The third game of billiards, for $2,000, between DERY and DION, in San Francisco, was played on Thursday night, and was won by DERY, the score being: DERY, 1,500; DION, 1,044.

The merchants and shipmasters of San Francisco have determined to test the constitutionality of the harbor dues charged at that port.

The Hudson River is filled with ice a distance of ninety miles above Poughkeepsie. The steamer *Connecticut*, from New-York for Troy, on Thursday night, could go no further than Hudson, where she unloaded her freight and passengers.

Disturbances between whites and blacks in Brookville, Miss., on the 29th ult., threatened to prove serious, but quiet was restored on the arrest of seventy-five negroes, who had taken a white youth from the Constable who had him in custody for wounding a negro.

A gold fever has broken out in Clark County, Ill., a returning Californian, it is said, having found gold in the earth on "Big Creek."

The Coroner's jury has censured the Boston and Albany Railroad Company for having an insufficient number of brakemen on the train by which the recent fatal accident was caused; and JOHN LATT, the brakeman on the rear of the detached train, for being absent from his post.

The election contests in Ohio have terminated by the admission of Mr. BLAKESLEE to the seat claimed by him in the House.

The Philadelphia Metropolitan Police bill passed the Pennsylvania Lower House, yesterday.

The thermometer reached 24½° below zero yesterday morning, at Bangor, Me., and 19° below at Lewiston.

The Secretary of State yesterday received from Minister BURLINGAME the official copy of the recently ratified treaty with China.

LOCAL.

District-Attorney GARVIN made a motion in the Court of General Sessions yesterday to have the McFarland murder case transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. Mr. JOHN GRAHAM, counsel for the prisoner, opposed the motion on several grounds. Decision was reserved by Judge BEDFORD.

The members of the New-York Academy of Medicine have been discussing the new disease known as "Relapsing Fever." They advise that each case as it appears be quarantined immediately.

The coinage in the branch mint at San Francisco during the month of January amounted to $1,000,000.

A dispatch was received by Mr. C. J. BRYDGES in Toronto, Canada, on Wednesday night, from Jacksonville, Fla., announcing the death of Lieutenant-General WINDHAM, commander of the British forces in Canada, who recently went South for his health.

The Louisiana Senate yesterday passed a bill to give the precedence to the laws of the present General Assembly over all previous laws where they come in conflict.

The Navy in Congress—Nobody to Blame.

From the recent sharp discussions in Congress it is clear that members, before voting new naval appropriations, wish to feel quite sure that the present Bureau has renounced its predecessor and all its works. Such was the prodigious loss in construction during the eight years from 1861 to 1869, measured, indeed, by many millions, that this precaution is perfectly justifiable. The late ingenious letter of ex-Secretary WELLES ought to show that there is not much sympathy between the two; and yet we feel that the new bureau owes it to itself to show more fully *why* the new appropriations asked for are so large. There never yet has been a careful official review of the wasteful, and worse than wasteful, naval experiments of the two preceding Administrations. Mr. ROBESON'S excellent report did, indeed, throw some light on the subject; but, probably out of official courtesy, the matter was there treated gingerly, and no actual exhibit of facts and figures was given, with the stern, direct comment added, "Thou art the man!"

The Committee on Appropriations lately reported a bill for supplying deficiencies in the navy by the sum of $3,000,000, all of which was devoted to the two Bureaus of "Steam Engineering" and "Construction and Repair." These were each cut down by one-half in the House—namely, to $1,500,000 in all—and the bill, so reduced, was passed. Why were these items cut down? If we may believe the report of the discussion, it was because members did not consider that the larger sum would be properly expended. Perhaps they recall the enormous sums wasted on naval nondescripts during the last ten years, and ask what there is to show for them. They turn to Secretary WELLES' annual reports for eight years, and find that everything is right, and that our navy, especially the new wooden screw fleet, is the best in the world. They turn to Secretary ROBESON'S report, and find that the navy in March, 1869, was almost a wreck, certainly not worthy of a second-class Power, and our foreign squadrons such as, if attacked on their cruising stations by the superior war ships of other commercial Powers, would be driven to seek the shelter of the monitors that guard our shores. But, for all that, so far as can be seen from any official report yet made public, with all these millions spent, with a navy neglected, and, finally, left in great part ruined and wrecked, there is "nobody to blame."

Congressmen want the mystery probed, and the hole into which old appropriations sank examined and explored. We have paid enough for two good navies—why are we without even one? Erroneous principles must be abandoned and formally renounced. At the end of the last Congress a great outcry was made on account of alleged malconstruction in the navy, and a Board of Survey of civilian experts was proposed to guide future construction, and, more especially, the planning of steam machinery. What has become of the project for that Board? We believe a clear and frank statement of just how many vessels had been spoiled, from 1860 to 1870, for the want of engineering skill, and what precautions had been taken to have no more engineering failures in the future, would enlighten Congress.

That body, again, has made sundry objections to the appropriations for repair, and cut them down. Some of these objections were not a little shrewd and sound at core, if extravagant in expression—as, for example, that of Mr WASHBURN, who "expressed his belief that most of the vessels proposed to be repaired were utterly worthless as war vessels," and that of Mr. LOGAN, who thereupon added, "that is exactly what they are—old tubs." The fundamental objection seems to be this, that the members do not comprehend exactly what the proposed repair work is, and whether it will be of any use, even if it be furnished. They evidently regard it as something like repairing forts, planned on the idea of twenty years ago, and now superseded. They do not see why it is that ships on which so much has been expended, should be forever tinkered. As a matter of fact, we believe that a considerable part of the money recently expended has been in order to give to ships made to cruise only under steam suitable sailing powers. Regarding some of these, it seems probable that reconstruction of their motive power will pay by reason of the coal saved; regarding others, we fear that their bulky machinery is mainly fit for the scrap heap.

The "Bureau of Construction and Repair," which asked for appropriations, is really composed of two branches, by its title, and perhaps the union is confusing to some Congressmen. For it has long been evident that naval construction is not the proper duty of Government, since it can be done much more cheaply, promptly and skillfully in private yards and shops. These latter are in constant competition with each other, and secure the best talent and skilled labor. Their planning is rarely or never the abortive stuff to which Government planning has long accustomed us. Mindful of this fact, it is possible that sometimes Congressmen take an unjust prejudice against the Bureau in question from its very name. We say "unjust," because, on the contrary, repairing is the proper duty of Government, and it can be done more deliberately, economically and effectively by the appliances at their command than by private means. All that is needed is the assurance that the repairing facilities shall not be misused for carrying out any special engineering vagaries, but shall be guided by the ordinary approved principles in this line of work. That quite enough repairing is needed to use up the sum appropriated is evident. That Secretary ROBESON is vigorously getting the navy into better condition is obvious. But we believe Congress would have been more liberal had it known precisely how ruinous had been our former failures in construction, and had it seen the clear evidence that similar failures had been made impossible in the future.

The Education Question in England.

There is no point on which the people of Great Britain are to-day more unanimous than this,—that a pressing necessity exists for the establishment of a comprehensive scheme of national education. The simple fact that at this moment nearly one-half of the juvenile population of England and Wales is growing up unable to read or write, is an argument which overrides a great many minor differences of opinion, and pleads most eloquently for immediate action. The denominational schools have been tried and found wanting, and their future existence must depend on their ability to compare in usefulness with the unsectarian schools which will shortly be instituted alongside of them. That a supplementary organization is needed, every one admits. As to what its details shall be, there is considerable diversity of opinion.

Like all great political movements in England, the education question finds its programme in the platform of rival leagues. The great Birmingham organization which was formed a few months ago, now numbers, as noted by our correspondent, 1,500 subscribers, having funds amounting to $250,000, and when completed will have about 140 different branches. Its aim may be briefly described as the attainment of elementary instruction for every child in England and Wales, by means of free unsectarian schools, supported partly by national, partly by local rates, so that no obstacle may exist against enforcing compulsory attendance where necessary. This scheme does not propose to interfere with existing denominational schools, but to enable them to meet the formidable competition of the national schools, it proposes to pay for a certain number of children to be gratuitously educated, should the imparting of religious instruction be left to the decision of their parents. It likewise offers an inducement for these denominational schools to become almost entirely assimilated to the national schools, by paying two-thirds of their entire expenses, on condition that they give free instruction and leave religious tuition to be communicated either before or after school hours, attendance on which is to be perfectly optional. In the strictly unsectarian schools which it is proposed to establish in all districts where the required accommodation does not exist, the School Board will be empowered to permit religious instruction out of school hours, as also to sanction the reading of the Bible without note or comment, immediately before or after the school business, provided that no child shall be present if the parents or guardians disapprove. The majority of the various denominations of English dissenters unite with a large proportion of the secularists in supporting this scheme.

The rival project of the Manchester League is chiefly distinguished from the above by the greater consideration it bestows upon the denominational schools. It proposes to make the adoption of the "conscience clause" the only requisite for entitling them to participate in the national rates, leaving religious instruction as an integral part of the ordinary course, to be taken advantage of or not, as the parents may choose to decide.

The Education bill which will pass into law will be a measure emanating from the Government and supported by the entire weight of its influence. That it will endeavor to hold the scales even between contending parties may be judged from a statement in the late speech of Mr. FORSTER, who is the highest authority in the English Cabinet on this subject: "I am certain that public opinion will not allow dogmatic differences to be an obstruction to a national system of education; I am quite sure that it will not allow the State itself to interfere, or empower others to interfere with the religious education of any individual; and I am also sure that the public opinion will not allow the State to prevent the teaching any more than the preaching of religion."

Justice in New-York.

The very interesting article which we published in our news columns yesterday in reference to the frequent escape of criminals of the very worst class, can only have the effect of still further proving to the public how insecure society is under our present system. The facts were related in a form which ought to stamp them in the memory of every reader. One man who stabbed another over a game at cards was allowed to get off with two years' imprisonment. Another ruffian, who shot a companion, was released on bail by Coroner KEENAN. Several others who had taken the lives of their fellow-creatures were either openly released, or permitted surreptitiously to escape. Seven murderers are kept "waiting for their trial,"—the longer the trial is postponed the better being their chance of ultimately avoiding the penalties of the law. REAL's case is an example of the manner in which a convicted assassin may set at naught the sentence passed upon him. There was not the slightest extenuating circumstance in connection with REAL's crime. He threatened to murder a man, and he did it. His victim knew of his intention, and tried to defeat it. REAL made several ineffectual attempts to kill SMEDICK, and for some of those attempts was arrested and put in confinement. But he had been a Deputy Sheriff, and his political influence saved him. He was released on bail, and lay in wait for poor SMEDICK until he could shoot him without being seen. His guilt was brought home to him, and although his trial was postponed for nine months, he was at last brought up and sentenced to death. Unusual precautions were adopted to prevent his rescue by a formidable band of ruffians who besieged the Court room. These confederates might have saved themselves the trouble. REAL is still able to laugh at the law. Sometimes, it is said, he is allowed to go at large. Whether that be so or not, he does not feel the slightest apprehension of any greater penalty overtaking him than that of spending a few months more in prison. The other Deputy Sheriff, THOMAS JACKSON, has not yet been put to the inconvenience of a trial.

We have been assured that "a corrupt judiciary" is not solely responsible for abuses of justice of which these cases are a type. Some Judges are honest men, and detest the degradation of their office which they sometimes see around them as much as we can do. In reply to these representations, we can only say that the upright Judges ought to assist the public in getting rid of a system which renders criminals and swindlers practically masters of the Bench. Such men ought to make common cause against their unprincipled colleagues. We are quite aware that there are some incorruptible Judges and Magistrates even in this City; we have constantly taken the opportunity to commend their decisions. But their existence does not prevent the defeat of law by the criminal classes. A man who has powerful friends interested in his behalf is taken before a Judge who is likely to prove compliant. Even the Coroners have the power, or assume it, to liberate a man caught in the very act of committing a murder. They release him on bail, in utter disregard of legal authority, and of course the criminal is not heard of again.

We have no doubt that the state of the law in regard to appeals has had much to do with the utter failure of justice in the City, alike in civil and criminal suits. It is possible to keep a case undecided for years together. Plaintiff or defendant may be subjected to great annoyance and expense through the dishonesty of the Judge, or merely through an adroit use of the machinery which the law has placed ready to the hands of all who choose to use it. In short, the system of administering justice is either bad or corrupt, and sometimes both, from beginning to end. It does not alter that fact to say that some Judges or Magistrates do not deserve the obloquy which the public casts upon them indiscriminately. In such a matter as this no outside observer can accurately measure out praise or blame between individuals. The upright Judge is generally held in honor, and he would receive still greater honor if he would seek to further the efforts that are occasionally made to rid the community of a vast and perilous scandal.

We want reform of the Bench, reform of the Bar—reform in every department connected with the dispensation of justice. At present we have more hope in the direction of the Bar than in any other. Some leading members have tried to induce their professional brethren to join in the good work. Of course a few men could not purify the Bar. So far we quite concur in the suggestions which have been made to us from various sources. If the greater portion of the profession stand aloof from the undertaking started this week, it must fail. Why should they stand aloof? The Committee, it is not too much to assume, would be willing to receive them at public meetings. A "mass meeting" would have been simply impracticable—and for the rest, no enterprise of this kind would ever be begun unless a handful of men consented to take the lead. A spontaneous movement on the part of a very large number is rarely made. Let the Bar be true to itself and to the public and it would do more than almost any other power to remove that stigma from our law Courts which the money changers brought upon the Temple of old.

Accounts with the Government—Who is Responsible for Forgeries?

Judge BLATCHFORD'S decision in the suit against Mr. VAN DYKE, the late Assistant Treasurer of the United States in this City, which we publish this morning, is important to all who have public moneys to pay out. The plaintiff in the case was an Assistant Quartermaster in the army, to whom public money had been intrusted for the purpose of paying claims against the Government. The law directs every such officer to deposit the money in the Treasury of the United States or with some one of the Assistant Treasurers, and to check against such deposit. The plaintiff accordingly deposited the money intrusted to him with Mr. VAN DYKE, and drew against it in the manner prescribed. Part of the money was, however, paid out by Mr. VAN DYKE on forged checks. The plaintiff, on settling his account, made the forged checks good by paying the amount of them into the United States Treasury, and then sued Mr. VAN DYKE for the money. Judge BLATCHFORD holds that the suit cannot be sustained, because the money did not belong to the plaintiff, but was the property of the United States, and if Mr. VAN DYKE had done anything wrong in paying the forged checks, it was to the United States that he was responsible and not to the plaintiff, and that the plaintiff's responsibility for the money intrusted to him was discharged when he deposited it, as required by law, in the Sub-Treasury.

This decision may bear hard upon the plaintiff in the case, for he may find it difficult to get the money back which he has paid into the Treasury. But for that he has himself to blame. He should not have replaced it, but should have relied for his protection upon the fact that he had deposited it as required by law. But however hard it may bear upon him, it is clearly for the interest of all officers in the like situation that the law should be as the Court has decided it, and that in settling the accounts of Quartermasters and other disbursing officers, the deposit of the money by them in legal form should be held to discharge them of responsibility for its custody. We have known cases where Treasury officials undertook to carry out their own views of the law, even after the Courts had decided that those views were erroneous; but it is to be presumed, that the law, as laid down in this case, will be followed by the accounting officers. There ought not to be any hesitation, unless there are facts which do not appear, in repaying to the plaintiff in this case the money which he has paid a second time. But red tape is proverbially difficult to get over, and the Government is proverbially hard to deal with, and we should advise the plaintiff not to be too sanguine of a favorable result.

Privilege finds convenient shelter in the Senate. The House rightly deemed the inevitable abuses of franking of greater account than its possible advantages, and decreed its abolition. But grave Senators set out on a hunt for excuses for continuing it, and continue it they will, probably, in one shape or another. And the perpetuation of the franking privilege implies the perpetuation of the monstrous follies and extravagances to which it has given rise.

The bill lately introduced into the Assembly for registering railroad and other corporate bonds is of public importance, and we hope Mr. KILHAM will secure its passage. But we think he must materially amend it, or the great corporations will combine and defeat it. Indeed, they would be neglectful of their rights and safety if they did not oppose the provisions requiring new bonds to be issued in the place of bonds lost, unless there shall be some adequate security given that the finder of the lost bond shall not make a claim. The registered holder, or his confederate, may find the lost bond. The registry may not be so filled out as to prevent any *bona fide* purchaser from the finder maintaining suit upon the lost bond. Mr. KILHAM had better drop the second section of his bill altogether, and demand a registry only, when nearly all danger from theft and loss will be removed, and he will be likely to succeed. He should not peril the whole by asking too much, and what is intrinsically unjust.

Missouri is preparing to cast off the fetters which the excitements, perhaps the exigencies of war fastened upon a large class of its citizens. One of the Committees of the State Senate has reported amendments to the local Constitution repealing all disfranchising provisions; and a Republican caucus is reported to have pronounced in favor of the enfranchisement of all now deprived of suffrage, white or black. These are timely and proper steps. Oaths and disabilities connected with the war, or proceeding from it, are now out of place everywhere. Missouri will be nearer absolute pacification when it sweeps them aside.

The glories of the Canadian Dominion have no attraction for the population of Newfoundland. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, deriving his cue as well as his authority from Imperial power, the other day urged upon the local Legislature the adoption of measures leading to confederation. But the legislators were obdurate and defiant. By a decisive vote they declared their want of confidence in the advisers of His Excellency, and requested him to call to his councils opponents of the confederation policy. Now let Congress hearken to the prayer of the islanders and admit their fish duty free.

The suggestions made in some quarters that the Bar Association is intended to be a "close corporation" for the benefit of certain members of the Bar, we have reason to believe are totally without foundation. It is neither exclusive nor selfish in spirit or aim, and will be open on equal and just conditions for all members of the Bar. If any one shall fail of admission, we understand it will be for reasons which the rejected applicants will be more anxious than any member of the Association to conceal. The movement was inaugurated on the basis of those who had signed the call, because it took too much time and trouble to procure the signatures of more. But it is to be hoped, and is expected, that every member of the Bar who feels an interest in the good repute of the profession, and is willing to make some sacrifice for the public good, will be able to become a member of the Association. If he shall not, it will not be the fault of the Association that makes his admission impossible.

Prince ARTHUR bids farewell to New-York to-day, and if he is not utterly worn out he may thank his youth and a good constitution for it. We do not see that anybody could have got much more out of his time, unless some arrangement had been made for enabling him to do without food and sleep altogether. The Prince has enjoyed himself very much, and has happily escaped all official "demonstrations." He has been entirely in the hands of private persons, and they have treated him with that hospitality for which New-York is famous all the world over. He has eaten some good dinners, and had his full share of dancing—winning golden opinions from the fair sex for his performances in the latter field of human exertion. At one ball he voluntarily stopped till past three in the morning, and was evidently as much pleased with his partners as they were with him. His conversation is said to be vivacious and intelligent, he has an aplomb far beyond his years, and he is as modest as a lad during his first term at school. Such is the general testimony, and the Prince has fairly won it. Modest and intelligent Princes are not so common as to fail to be appreciated when they do make their appearance.

We have received several liberal subscriptions for the relief of the wife and six young children of the poor man TOWNSEND, who was so cruelly murdered last Saturday night. A lady who sends $50, accompanies the gift with a very kind letter, and supplies in her own case an example of a truth which we have often had occasion to prove—that there are always numbers of truly benevolent persons ready to assist any case of real distress. Surely the condition of this bereaved family is sufficiently deplorable to move the hardest heart. They have been deprived of all means of support in the most shocking manner, and must now be thrown upon the world quite helpless if they do not meet with some assistance from the public. We again solicit for them the help of those who are desirous of giving something, no matter how little, in a work of true charity. The money shall be put to a good purpose, and an account of it rendered to the subscribers.

Judged by the statistics of the savings banks, the progress of the industrial and agricultural classes of California must be very satisfactory. In San Francisco there has been incorporated in the course of thirteen years eleven of these institutions. From the returns of eight of them collected by the *Bulletin*, we find an aggregate of depositors numbering 34,823, of deposits $26,624,232, on which a total dividend ranging from nine and three-quarters to thirteen per cent. has been paid during the half year of $1,321,686. These figures show a steady increase of deposits extending over four years amounting to $19,020,461. In the interior the rate of progress has been no less rapid. Three years ago there was no savings bank in the State out of San Francisco. Now there are eight in active and successful operation, in which the number of depositors has increased in two years from 880 to 6,300, and the sum of deposits from $300,000 to $2,390,000, showing a present average of $430 to each depositor.

The cable furnishes a reference to an article in the London *Times* on a subject of vital importance to British industry—the depression of the cotton trade. The relative superiority of American manufactures is admitted, and the lack of intelligence in the British artisan is alluded to as one of the causes. The fact has long been apparent that England is losing ground in the industrial competition of the world, and her new-found ardor on the subject of primary education will scarcely enable her to make up for it, during this generation at least. The artisans of the Continent of Europe and those of our own country are capable of receiving that technical instruction whose results are visible in the improved character of their work, because they have had the rudimentary training on which alone it can be based.

When THACKERAY employed his caustic ingenuity in inventing genteel professions for needy gentlemen, he failed to hit upon a somewhat remarkable line of business which appears to be monopolized by an enterprising Philadelphian. This is nothing less than the obtaining for gentlemen desirous of the honor, and willing to pay a trifling sum to the promoter, the various University degrees, without the necessity of the usual tedious preliminaries. The "Agency" seems specially designed for the benefit of medical men, and more than one ignorant pretender is known to have embarked on a career disastrous to humanity, armed with one of these fraudulently obtained diplomas. It is satisfactory to be informed that one of the self-constituted M. D.'s is at present in custody, and that the inquiry into his case will probably reveal the *modus operandi* of the obliging dispenser of degrees.

The Turanians have been lately showing their willingness to join the march of the Aryan family. A recent *Levant Herald* speaks of a Ramazan course of lectures at the Darul Funoun, or University of Constantinople, at which AZIZ EFFENDI, medical professor, lectured on chemistry and climate; WAHED EFFENDI, on the relation of cemeteries to public health; SELIM EFFENDI, on the planets, and MOUNIF EFFENDI, President of the Council of Public Instruction, on the industrial progress of the Turks. MOUNIF conducts a magazine, in which lately appeared a very creditable paper on the use of paper money among the Moslem nations—an article which probably could interest some of our own Aryans. The Turks, like all Orientals, are fond of literature, and their rulers seem now disposed to get them out of their long lethargy in order to compete, as far as they may, with the intellectual movement of the Giaours.

When a man is pulled out of a "railway disaster" with a number of bruises or the loss of a limb, one would wish that he had gone through the worst. But very often the worst is to come, damaging him still more than the original catastrophe. We see in a report of Mr. MANGHAM'S case against the Brooklyn City Railroad, that, having lost a leg by being run over, he has been wrestling for compensation since 1866. Without entering into the merits of this case, we think that, as a general thing, the injured should not be obliged to engage lawyers at all; but that a system of arbitration should be recognized, under which the friends of the sufferer, and of the company, may meet and arrange matters equitably. At present, both parties will give each other no quarter. The lawyers turn the business into a fight and a lottery, while common sense would settle it in a much easier and more satisfactory manner.

There are some persons who find it very hard to learn anything from the lessons which may be read every morning in the daily papers. Men carrying wallets full of money are found to go about the streets and into crowded vehicles with minds as easy and indifferent as if they were walking on a prairie without a cent in their pockets. In our last we gave an account of a Mr CLARK who was jostled while standing on the rear of a street car and soon after found he had lost notes to the amount of $5,700. Bearers of such sums should have all their senses a little more on the alert, in the midst of the motley population of a great city.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"MASANIELLO" AT THE ACADEMY.

Whether it ranks high as a musical composition or not, there is something very inspiring about AUBER'S "Masaniello." In lyrical matters, it sometimes happens that admirable music falls short of its proper effect because it is ill adapted to the story and language it essays to illustrate. It also occasionally happens, that while the music may be of no more than average merit, it is so nicely fitted to the libretto that the opera commands a lasting success. So it has been with "Masaniello." The music is suited to the words, and the words to the music; and hence arises a harmoniousness of effect, and a capacity, with good artists, for stirring up enthusiasm, which distinguished the opera on its first production, and which, to this day, are never lacking. The story itself contains two well-defined sources of popularity. The aspiration for political liberty and the defence of female honor are strong elements for awakening sympathy and constructing dramatic situations. A sudden rise, too, to grandeur and power always pleases the masses, however ready they may afterward be to topple over the hero of it. That a poor fisherman should, as it were, in a day, become the ruler of a State, delights the crowd—fishermen and others—by indicating the possibility of such exaltation for each of themselves. That the scaly vagabond who has donned the purple should meet destruction at last from his own kind, is of course a foregone conclusion. His overthrow is enjoyed by the rabble almost as much as his giddy ascent. One no better than they may be King, but they will not permanently be ruled over by such an one. Both consummations are therefore relished. There are other things in "Masaniello" that are almost as satisfactory. Among these are a certain flavor of the open air, of sunny Italian skies, of the stretching, blue Mediterranean, and an impression of jocund, elastic life that are all very captivating. The melodies, likewise, are charmingly characteristic. We expect of simple fishermen only simple songs, and these we get, and they are of capital quality. The passion for freedom is sketched in more heroic numbers, and the feeling for the sacredness of the fireside is tenderly and gracefully outlined. On the whole, "Masaniello" is one of the best of the lighter operas, and has always pleased and will go on pleasing much better than many works of more lofty pretensions.

The representation of "Masaniello," last night at the Academy, offered many features that challenged admiration, and some that justify censure. Of the former the singing of Signor LEFRANC, although uneven, was often exceedingly fine. We think of this artist as a tenor of force, so to speak, rather than a tenor of graciousness, and the finer passages of his *rôle*, while given by him on this occasion with exquisite appreciation, were less effective than the thrilling bursts of melody with which he has delighted his audience in *Arnoldo* and *Manrico*. Still there were moments last night when Signor LEFRANC showed all his power, and when none who look for great things to warrant his great reputation could have been disappointed. Neither the representatives of *Elvira* nor *Alfonso*, we are sorry to say, are adequate to the parts thus assumed. Mlle. SAND was a tolerable *Fenella*, and Signor REYNA a fair *Pietro*. The appointments of the opera were rather meagre, compared with its exigent demands, although little fault could be found with either chorus or orchestra. There should be something like splendor in the coronation scene, and the noble simplicity that did duty in its place was rather ludicrous than imposing. The overture was well played, and, on the whole, the performance was an enjoyable one. "Masaniello" will be repeated to-day for the matinée, and will doubtless draw together a large and fashionable throng.

PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The last rehearsal, previous to the third concert of the Philharmonic Society, was attended by an audience that not only filled every seat, but also every standing place, from the amphitheatre to the pit. Two years ago the Society started with 150 subscribers, and now the sign "Standing Room Only" is hung up almost as soon as the doors are opened. Yesterday the expectation of Prince ARTHUR'S presence certainly served as part of the bait that attracted so large an assemblage. As Prince ARTHUR, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. THORNTON, Professor DOREMUS and one or two other persons, entered Professor DOREMUS' box, over which the English and American flags were draped, the orchestra struck up "God Save the Queen," the last movement in the Overture to "Jubel," and the Prince bowed his acknowledgments. The regular programme for the concert was then interpreted. SPOHR'S characteristic symphony in F, always a favorite in the concert room, and called "The Consecration of Sounds," after a poem by CARL PFEIFFER, went smoothly and well. This symphony possesses four distinct themes. The first theme: Largo—Gloomy silence of nature before the creation of sound; allegro—busy life afterwards, the elements; second theme—cradle song, dance, serenade; third theme—the march to battle, return of the victors, thanks to God; fourth theme—consolation amid tears, invocation of sounds. The second and third themes are especially beautiful. Miss KELLOGG sang twice. The first time "Di Piacer mi Balza il Cor," from ROSSINI'S "La Gazza Ladra," and the second time "Dek vieni non tu dar," from the "Nozze de Figaro," by MOZART. Miss ANNA MEHLIG, the distinguished pianist, played BEETHOVEN'S concerto in E b major for piano and orchestra. GOLDMARK'S overture to "Sacuntala," has improved greatly on acquaintance, while BEETHOVEN'S overture to "Leonora," No. 3, does not impress us as favorably as many of the other works of this great master; that wonderful vitality which perfected instrumental music as the language of feeling and the sentiments, seems wanting here. The concert occurs to-night.

OPERA BOUFFE IN BROOKLYN.

This evening Mrs. HOWARD PAUL and her French associates occupy the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and sing there "La Grande Duchesse." It will be, we believe, the only representation of that work given in our sister city this season.

Theatrical.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

As already announced, "Miss Multon," a French adaptation of "East Lynne," will be acted at the Theatre Français this evening. And, on Saturday next, OCTAVE FEUILLET'S magnificent drama of "Dalila" will be given by the same artists.

Aid for the Townsend Family.

The following subscriptions for the family of the murdered man TOWNSEND, were received at this office yesterday:

Mrs. C. L. A.	$50
M. B. B.	5
Peter	10
S. D.	1
West Thirty-fourth street	5
H.	10
J. W.	5
"A few Calf-skin Importers composing a lunch party"	10
Previously acknowledged	25
Total	[illegible]

ALBANY.

Opposition to the New Charter—Democratic Quarrels—About Referees—The Annual Appropriation Bill—Investigating Insurance Companies, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4, 1870.

Most of the members have waded through the new Charter, which the New-York papers were kind enough to furnish them in advance of the State Printer, and the general sentiment is decidedly unfavorable to the bantling which has cost the Ring so many sleepless hours. It is certain that the Charter can never pass either House in its present shape, and it would seem to be equally certain that no amendments which its authors would consent to make would render it any more acceptable to those who oppose it in its present form. The New-York delegation, or at least a majority of them, oppose it for various reasons—first, because it makes the Board of Aldermen elective on a general ticket and reduces the number of members; second, because it makes the Recorder and City Judge Police Commissioners; third, because it gives the Mayor too much power over the management of the Police and over all other departments; and, finally, because it is calculated and designed, as they say, to concentrate the whole Municipal Government in the hands of a few men, and fails to give to the people the "self-government" which they have been so often promised as the result of Democratic ascendency in the Legislature. The real root of the opposition to the Charter lies in the fact that it would lessen the power of the small ward politicians and diminish their chances of getting a share in the spoils. The Democratic members from the country have not shown their hand on the Charter yet, but it is rumored that Governor SEYMOUR, PARKER and others of the rural leaders are not very well satisfied that they were not consulted in any way with regard to the provisions of a Charter which is expected to pass the Legislature, if it passes at all, mainly by the votes of country members. The Republicans take very little interest in it one way or the other, but are contented to look on and see the Democracy quarrel over the new Charter, being satisfied that they will not be able to agree on anything that will be more satisfactory to them or to the people than the Commissions they are so anxious to get rid of. If they stand together, and vote in a body against any Charter that may come up, the chances now are that no change whatever will be made in the City Government, owing to divisions among their opponents, but the general sentiment among Republicans is, that it would be better policy to aid them in making the worst Charter possible so that the people may sooner get disgusted with their rule.

THE QUARREL WITH THE GOVERNOR.

What with their quarrels over the new Charter and their fight with the Governor the Democrats of this Legislature are getting in a very bad way; in fact their conduct is rapidly becoming a public as well as a party scandal. The trouble with the Governor, like all the rest of their troubles, grows out of the disgraceful scramble for the petty spoils of office. Governor HOFFMAN, after having yielded one after another pretty much all of his own candidates for place, has finally put his foot down and peremptorily refuses to be driven any further. He insists that MCCONIHIE, who is said to be a respectable citizen of Troy, shall be confirmed as Capital Commissioner, or there shall be no more cakes and ale for the hungry Senators—in other words, the Harbor Masterships and Port Wardenships should remain where they are, in the hands of the Republicans. There is no telling how the fight will end, but the Governor has gone to New-York this afternoon to take counsel with his friends, and escape the importunities of office-seekers. The man whom the Democratic Senators put forward in lieu of CONIHIE is said to be JOHN MORRISSEY's candidate, which perhaps accounts for the unusual pluck displayed by the Governor in this particular nomination.

A HIT AT THE "REFEREE" BUSINESS.

Senator WOOD offered a resolution, which gave rise to some debate, calling upon the County Clerks throughout the State to report to the Legislature the number of cases referred to referees since January, 1869, on which judgments were entered up, together with the amounts of said judgments and the sums paid said referees. The mover of the resolution said that this business of referring cases to referees was getting to be a serious evil, largely increasing the expense of litigants and giving rise to favoritism, and sometimes to alleged corruption on the part of Judges. If there were not enough Courts in the State to do the business coming before them they should be increased, but their business should not be transferred to personal favorites of the Judges, who it was charged frequently shared in the profits of their appointees. Mr. CREAMER opposed the bill so far as relates to the details of this information, for the reason that the County Clerk of New-York could not make the report without a large increase of his clerical force. He said he had heard no complaints about the workings of the present system, which is pretty good evidence that he has not a very large acquaintance among lawyers or litigants. Mr. WOODIN thought the amounts of the judgments and the amounts paid the referees might be omitted from the report. The resolution was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee.

ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. JACOBS, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced the annual Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday morning next. The total sum appropriated to defray the expenses of the State Government, which is to be raised by tax, is about $1,800,000, a reduction of $800,000 from the Comptroller's estimate, and about $100,000 less than last year's appropriation. The bill fixes the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and "Commissioners" of the same Court at $6,000 each. Their salaries were formerly $3,500, but the Judiciary article of the Constitution provided for an increase, and left it to the Legislature to fix the amount. The salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court were fixed by the article itself at $6,000. The appropriation for salaries of State officers is the same as last year; also for the Legislature; also for the Insurance Department. An effort was made to get an increase for the latter Department, the expenses of which are paid by the insurance companies, but this did not prevail.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE BILL.

Mr. KIERNAN's bill to erect a new Court House in the Twenty-first Ward came up for a third reading to-day, and was lost by yeas 36, nays 60. Among the Democrats who voted against it were, the Speaker, Messrs. JACOBS, O'KEEFE, LAWRENCE, RAMLER and many others. ALVORD, of Syracuse, and GRAHAM, of Rochester, were the only Republicans who voted for it. Mr. KIERNAN, the author of the bill, voted with the majority in order to get a reconsideration, which he moved on the announcement of the vote, and the bill was laid on the table. There is little prospect that it will be called up again until the time for trading and "log rolling" arrives.

STATE AID TO RAILROADS.

Mr. ALLERTON to-day introduced the old State Aid Railroad bill of last year, which proposes to give all railroads now constructing in the State $4,000 per mile for every mile completed within the next two years, provided the number of miles built shall not fall short of ten. The bill did not reach the Governor's hands last year, but the reasons given by him for vetoing special bills of a like character would apply with equal force to a general bill.

INVESTIGATING INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Insurance Committee, DENNIS BURNS, Chairman, will meet at Corporation Attorney FIELDS' office in New-York to-morrow, to investigate the affairs of life insurance companies, pursuant to a resolution offered by Mr. FIELDS, directing the Committee to inquire whether any legislation was needed to protect the interests of policy holders in these companies. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 4.

Mr. MURPHY reported the bill to regulate proceedings against corporations, by injunctions or otherwise.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CREAMER, for Mr. TWEED—Altering the map or plan of the City of New-York; also, [illegible] ... the New-York and ... Railroad, ... of New-York.

By Mr. CAULDWELL—To establish the boundary between New-Rochelle and Pelham, Westchester County.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The annual report of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum was received.

On motion of Mr. TWEED the Senate agreed to adjourn to-day till Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The House concurred in the Senate resolution to elect the Regent of the University and Metropolitan Police Commissioner Feb. 10.

REPORTS.

By Mr. JACOBS—The annual Appropriation bill, and moved to make it the special order for next Tuesday morning. Agreed to.

By Mr. RHODES—To preserve shell fish in [illegible] Bay, L. I.

By Mr. FRIEL—For a public market in the Thirteenth Ward, New-York; also, relative to assessments for certain improvements in New-York; also, to repeal the act creating a police in Utica.

By Mr. M. C. MURPHY—For the better protection of retailers of beer in New-York.

By Mr. MOSELY—Authorizing the Brooklyn Common Council to improve certain streets running to the Gowanus Canal.

By Mr. [illegible]—Relative to the [illegible] Railroad.

UNCLAIMED DEPOSITS IN SAVING BANKS.

Mr. HATHAWAY reported the resolution requiring savings banks to report within [illegible] days the amount of unclaimed deposits on hand.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to add "and whether any part of such deposits have been transferred to any other fund." Agreed to.

Mr. FLAGG moved to add "and whether the banks have complied with the law by advertising such deposits." Agreed to, and the resolution was then adopted.

THE ADDITIONAL POLICE COURT IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The bill providing for the erection of an additional Police Court in New-York was taken up.

Mr. WHITE claimed that this bill as read by the Clerk was not the one ordered to a third reading, as there was no provision in it limiting the cost of the building.

The Chair ruled that by the Constitution the vote must now be taken without debate.

The vote was taken and the bill was lost—35 to 60.

Mr. KIERNAN moved a reconsideration, and that the motion lie on the table. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CAMPBELL—Concerning the New-York Real Estate Exchange; also concerning pawnbrokers in the City of New-York.

By Mr. BERGEN—Regulating the fares on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. MURPHY, by consent, reported the Militia Enrolling and Code bill.

The annual report of the Cooper Union of New-York was received.

Mr. WHITE moved that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn till Monday evening. Carried—80 to 30.

On motion of Mr. SNOW, it was ordered that sessions be held on Tuesday and Thursday evenings to consider bills on general orders.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

THE NEWARK FRAUDS.

Further Particulars—Disappearance of the Guilty Parties.

The announcement, published in these columns yesterday, that the City Treasury of Newark had been defrauded of large amounts of money by a clerk in the City Hall, created a widespread excitement throughout the city. At an early hour the City Hall was thronged with persons eager to hear the truth of the report and the names of the guilty parties. All questions were met with evasive answers, or with positive denials of the truth of the statements published by us. Later in the day the local papers published denials of the story, and a card appeared in one paper signed by the City Treasurer, Mr. J. W. STOUT, stating that no fraud had been attempted upon him, and that "no money had been paid to any unauthorized person." This card was supposed by many to set the matter at rest, but there are sufficient reasons for asserting that the account published yesterday was substantially correct.

On Thursday afternoon HENRY WEST, a young man residing at No. 129 Walnut-street, Newark, and employed in learning the art of telegraphing in the office of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company in Jersey City, entered the office in a state of great excitement, and informing the chief operator that he had "got himself into a scrape" in Newark, asked advice of the latter. He then stated that he had been sent for in the forenoon by DAVID B. COLLINS, an Assistant Auditor in Newark, who was a friend of his, and that the latter had solicited his aid in a very important matter. COLLINS informed him that he had for some time past been robbing the City Treasury of large amounts of money, and that he must soon be detected. He then proposed to WEST that the latter should present a City warrant for $30,000 at the office of the Treasurer and draw the cash for him. WEST consented, supposing, as he states, that the warrant was genuine, as it bore the proper signatures. Upon presenting the warrant, the clerk, Mr. HARTSHORN counted out a part of the money, and said: "I have only this much here; call again and I will have the rest." WEST stated that he then went to meet COLLINS in a billiard saloon, and that they played two or three games, upon the conclusion of which COLLINS told him he had better go again for the money. Before doing so, WEST examined the paper more closely, and found that it was payable to the order of Messrs. HEATH & DRAKE. He then declined to have anything more to do with it, and went away. At Jersey City he related his story in the most straightforward manner and with the greatest anxiety to learn what he could do to clear himself from suspicion. These facts were communicated during the evening to Mr. CHAS. MATSON, the well-known detective of the New-Jersey Railroad, stationed at Jersey City. He immediately went to Newark and gave such information as would lead to the discovery of the fraud, if, as it was supposed, the young man had told a truthful story. Yesterday forenoon, WEST came again to the telegraph office in Jersey City and stated to his employer that he had been before a Newark Magistrate, Mr. JOHN WHITEHEAD, and had made an affidavit to the facts above stated. Later in the day WEST left the office to return home, but he has not since been seen. Our reporter accompanied Chief of Police CLARK to the house of WEST's parents at a late hour last evening, but no information had been obtained of his whereabouts. The whereabouts of COLLINS were also unknown. Since Thursday afternoon he had not been at his desk in the City Hall, at his home, or at his customary resorts.

Although no information could be obtained of Mr. WHITEHEAD concerning WEST's examination before him, a gentleman who was present in the office during the forenoon stated that the examination had taken place, and that the frauds were sworn to.

Narrow Escape of the Crosby Opera House.

From the Chicago Tribune, Feb. 3.

Crosby's Opera House, the pride and glory of Chicago, met with a narrow escape from destruction by fire last night. At one time it seemed as if it were really doomed; but, through the energy and prompt action of our noble Fire Brigade, the noble edifice was finally saved to the city. It can scarcely pass through another such ordeal and remain intact. It is reported that nearly two hours before the flames were observed it was apparent to occupants of the building that something in the vicinity was on fire, and a search was instituted, but no result attained. It was not until 10:30 o'clock that the location of the fire was discovered. The curtain had just risen on the transformation scene, and the attention of all in the auditorium was concentrated upon the glittering spectacle, when some idiot raised the cry of "Fire!" In an instant there was a rapid rush towards the places of egress. Consternation was depicted plainly upon the countenance of nearly every one. A few, however, retained their presence of mind, and, in stentorian tones, exhorted the frightened people to pass out quietly, as there was no danger. The same assurance was given from the stage. Almost instantaneously with the alarm, the State-street doors were thrown open, and the audience, to some extent quieted by the assurances of safety, passed out in that direction. There were only 450 or 500 people in the house, and it was cleared in a very few minutes. Had there been a crowded attendance, there would probably have resulted a fearful loss of life and limb.

The loss sustained by the fire, although the building was but slightly damaged, will probably not fall short of $7,000 or $8,000. Mrs. S. M. St. JOHN, in whose studio the fire originated, loses $5,000 or $6,000 in paintings and fixtures. She is insured for $3,000; $2,000 in the Teutonia and $1,000 in the Hide and Leather Company of Boston. The pictures in the Art Gallery were damaged somewhat, and the loss is estimated at $1,000. It may be much more. The building was damaged to the extent of $1,400. The fire is believed to have originated from a stove.

Louisiana State Warrants not Receivable for Taxes.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Feb. 1.

Judge LEAUMONT, of the Fifth District Court, decided Monday morning that the Legislature could not order the collection of the State taxes and revenues in any other currency than the lawful currency of the United States, and issued an order, directed to the proper officers, directing them hereafter to see that the taxes and revenues are so collected.

The judgment was rendered in the suit of Judge TRAIN, of the Third Judicial Court, in which he asked that one-sixth of the revenues be collected in United States currency to meet the warrants of the constitutional officers of the State. Judge LEAUMONT not only decides that one-sixth shall be so collected, but that the whole of the revenue shall be collected in United States currency.

THE FINANCES.

Funding the Debt at a Reduced Rate of Interest—Letter from a Liverpool Capitalist.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The telegraph informs us that a bill has been prepared with the object of carrying out Mr. BOUTWELL's views on the subject of reducing the interest on the public debt. This is a matter of such great importance that I venture to appeal to your courtesy to again grant me some space in your columns for a few remarks bearing upon it. The reduction of the interest on a public debt is an attractive subject to a Chancellor of the Exchequer, and not the less so that it has a very seductive sound to the public ear. But it is most unwise to attempt it prematurely. Every reduction in the rate of interest is effected at some sacrifice of the power of future reduction, and the skill of the financier is shown in choosing the right moment and the best means for accomplishing his purpose.

Had the United States during the dark days of the war, instead of issuing five-twenties at fifty cents, gold, for the dollar, increased the rate of interest to eight and ten per cent., a reduction in the rate of interest might unquestionably be now effected; but the question is whether any reduction below six per cent. can yet be advantageously made. In solving this question we have something to guide us, for I see by the London Times that this very week Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co. are inviting tenders at 91 per cent. for $600,000 five per cent. bonds of the City of Boston, principal and interest payable by them in London in gold. At the price of 91 the investment pays interest half-yearly at the rate of five and three-quarters per cent. per annum, and a bonus on the repayment of the principal, thirty years hence, at the rate of seventeen per cent. Now the credit of the United States has never stood quite so high as that of the City of Boston, either at home or abroad, and certainly no house understands European money markets and their appreciation of American securities better than Messrs. BARING; hence we cannot but infer that any attempt to place United States bonds in Europe to pay less interest than six per cent. will be for the present futile.

But if bonds bearing four and a half per cent. interest are now issued at a discount, the power of reducing the interest hereafter is lost, and supposing the four and a half per cent. bonds to rise to par, the whole of the discount which might have been saved for the benefit of the public is gone. If the people of the United States will only patiently wait until ten-forties are at par, which will probably be within a year or two, (the latest quotations in New-York and London are equivalent to about 91 basis gold ex dividend,) then by issuing ten-forties and redeeming five-twenties a saving to the country can be made of one-sixth of the entire interest on the five-twenties, and anything that is done before the ten-forties reach par will be done at the sacrifice of a portion of that profit which the Secretary of the Treasury ought to regard as a sacred duty to save for the people.

The payment of dividends in foreign capitals appears to me an objectionable feature in Mr. BOUTWELL's scheme. Many objections are obvious, but I should like to ask you, whether you would think that the adoption of such a course will facilitate frauds? When all the dividends are paid in the United States, will it not be more difficult to pass fictitious coupons, and will they not be more readily detected? But a portion of the scheme still more to be deprecated is the proposed change in the form of the debt. Five-twenties and ten-forties are as yet very little known in England, or perhaps I should say, are known to only a small circle. In November of last year a London stockbrokers, who does a leading business in American stocks issued a circular not in any way to recommend the United States Government securities. No! That might have endangered their character for prudence among the cautious capitalists of Lombard-street; but simply to explain what ten-forties and five-twenties were, and a few facts concerning them. The very next month the report of the Secretary of the Treasury was made with a proposal to substitute three new stocks in the place of the five-twenties. The longer a stock is provided the security is the same, the better and more valuable it is, because it has a wider market, it is held by more people and is more readily convertible. The ten-forty bond is a security well adapted to the European market, and it is now beginning to be known, while Mr. BOUTWELL's new issues would be entirely unknown, and would excite that distrust which novelties in the money market always call forth. Your capitalist is essentially conservative and resents everything that savors of change.

At some future time a stock bearing a less interest than five per cent. will be required, and why should it not be four per cent., not four and a half? A perpetual four per cent. stock will be the form best adapted to European markets, and, therefore, the one in which America can borrow on the best terms. English Consols and French Rentes are both perpetual annuities; it is a simple form, well understood by all investors.

MERCATOR.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 19, 1870.

How a Richmond Young Lady Made Coffee.

From the Richmond Inquirer, Feb. 1.

A young lady of our acquaintance took it into her head the other day that she was a fine cook—and particularly apt at making coffee; and she boasted of her accomplishments so far that she presently invited some of her beaux to come and spend the evening. She got out her French coffee pot, and her gas stove, and her little tea kettle, and soon the kitchen was in full blast. The first point was to boil some water. After the lapse of half an hour, it was suggested that the water must be boiling. "No," she said, "don't you see the smoke issuing from the spout of the kettle; you must understand that the water is never boiling well until the vapor ceases to issue from the spout of the kettle. When that stops we will make the coffee." So the kettle went on singing and simmering, and presently the spout dropped off.

One of the gentlemen grew impatient, and said he knew that water had boiled. So it was agreed that he should pour it on the coffee through the perforated holes which had communicated with the departed spout. He lifted the vessel, and kept tilting it further and further, but no water would come out of the kettle. In astonishment he set the vessel on the floor, and lifted the top, when he discovered that every drop of the water had boiled away! Of course, there was no coffee.

Sudden Death of Captain Cordell, of the Coast Survey.

From the San Francisco Alta, Jan. 26.

About 7:20 o'clock last evening, as Captain EDWARD CORDELL, of the United States Coast Survey, was walking down Pine-street from Kearny, he suddenly fell down on the sidewalk, striking upon his face and receiving a cut over the left eye. Two citizens, who were coming along at the time, picked him up. Sergeant SEYBOLD, who happened to pass in a car, had his attention attracted by a crowd gathering, and seeing the condition of the man, he had him conveyed to TOTHILL's drug store. Medical assistance was sent for, but before any arrived he was dead. From his appearance it is supposed he died from congestion of the brain.

Captain CORDELL was a single man, 45 years of age, and a native of Baden, Germany. During the late war he was engaged in the Coast Survey in the East. He has been on this coast about five years, during which time he has been constantly in the Survey Department. Two years since he was detailed for duty on the revenue cutter *Lincoln*, from which he was transferred, we believe, to the *Shubrick*. He has some relatives residing in this city, and was of a jovial and amiable disposition. The Coroner being notified, had the remains conveyed to his office, where a post-mortem examination will be held.

VERY COMMON.—"Would like to proclaim my gratitude to the world," sentence written by a lady on the scroll of the Colton Dental Association yesterday, after having ten teeth extracted.—*Advertisement.*

The GENUINE TEXAN LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT is the best and cheapest. A. GLANZ, No. 134 William-st., Sole Agent.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of news from all parts of the United States up to the latest moment, with such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

Among other features of interest are presented the following:

Political Affairs of the Country, Domestic Correspondence, General Telegraphic News, Scientific Notes, Religious Affairs, Temperance Items, Local News, Washington Advices, General News, &c.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

In the TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Feb. 6, will be given a readable story and a quantity of good selections from home and foreign magazines, literary journals and new books; several local articles specially prepared for the Sunday paper; interesting letters from some of our own correspondents; local news and gossip; communications on various topics of interest, &c., &c., &c.

Prominent among the City articles will be one about THE TURNVEREINS OF AMERICA; containing an interesting description of the German gymnastic schools of this City; something about muscular and mental training, and how they are accomplished; valuable statistics of the various associations, &c. And one on THE TRIALS OF THE WORKINGWOMEN OF NEW-YORK, showing the efforts of sympathizers to relieve their woes, and to furnish them with shelter and protection; and giving a complete sketch of the Workingwomen's Union, its origin and usefulness, and the numbers who have sought its generous aid.

A second communication on the BLACKMAILING OF INSURANCE COMPANIES, exposing other frauds, will also be given.

And in addition all the news of the day received up to 3 o'clock in the morning from our own reporters and by telegraph, cable, and the domestic and foreign mails.

The SUNDAY TIMES can be found on all the news stands up town and in Brooklyn early in the morning. Advertisers will find this paper an excellent advertising medium, and it circulates largely and among the best classes. Those desiring to advertise in the Sunday edition must hand their advertisements in to the publication office early this evening to insure proper classification.

Rough Winter. Change of weather produces colds, coughs, disorders of the lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures, if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

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Wedding, Visiting and Ball Cards, Initialed Note Paper, Monograms. EVERDELL'S elegant styles. No. 302 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BELKNAP—REMSEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at ..., by Rev. ..., D. D., ROBT. LENOX BELKNAP to MARY PHOENIX, youngest daughter of Henry R. Remsen, Esq.

DIED.

BINNS.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, after a severe illness, WILLIAM BINNS, in the ... year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 East ...-st., on Monday, 7th inst., at ...

CARPENTER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 3, WILLIAM C. CARPENTER, son of the late Daniel Carpenter, in the ... year of his age. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, De Kalb-av., near Clermont-av., ...

LOUNSBURY.—At King's Bridge, ... on Thursday, Feb. 3, GEORGE LOUNSBURY, in the ... year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Monday, Feb. 7, at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in readiness at ... on the arrival of the ... A. M. train from New-York.

MADDOX.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday, Feb. 4, 1870, SARAH T. MADDOX, the beloved wife of Hon. Samuel T. Maddox, aged ... years and ... months. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. ... on Sunday, ... P. M.

REEVES.—In this City, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 4, after a lingering illness, VIRGINIA, wife of Benjamin Reeves, and daughter of the late Daniel B. Tallmadge. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at Calvary Church, on Monday, 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

SELIGMAN.—On Friday, Feb. 4, FLORINE, daughter of Jesse and Henriette Seligman, aged 4 years and 1 month. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 119 East ...-st., (Gramercy Park,) on Sunday morning, Feb. 6, at ... o'clock.

SMITH.—At Irvington, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 3, HELEN W., daughter of the late James Terrence Smith. Funeral from Irvington, at 2 P. M., on Saturday, the 5th inst.

STELLENWERF.—At Islip, L. I., JANE TRAVIS, wife of Amos R. Stellenwerf, aged 55 years. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 8, at St. Mark's Church, Islip, at 11 M. Cars leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, at 8:45 A. M., returning at 3 P. M.

TRACY.—At Hinsdale, Penn., on Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870, JOHN M., son of the late M. C. Tracy, of Sing Sing, aged ... years. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Robt. Dunlap, No. 67 Charlton-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

WALDRON.—At North Haverstraw, Rockland County, N. Y., on Saturday, Jan. 29, MARIA WALDRON, aged 78 years.

WILLIAMS.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday evening, Feb. 4, MARGARET, wife of John H. Williams, in the 67th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter.

WILMERDING.—On Thursday, Feb. 3, at his residence, No. 5 West 31st-st., HENRY A. WILMERDING, in the 69th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Monday morning, 7th inst., at 10 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

In consequence of a CHANGE in OUR FIRM and Removal in April to No. 666 Broadway, our entire stock of $500,000 worth of CHINA, GLASS, SILVER and PLATED WARE, CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES, CLOCKS, BRONZES, CUTLERY, &c., WILL BE DISPOSED OF, And we offer it at and BELOW COST.

An examination of our PRICES, which are SHOWN in PLAIN FIGURES on the goods, WILL SATISFY buyers that WE ARE IN EARNEST. EVERY ONE IS INVITED TO CALL.

After the 1st of May the business will be continued by our successors, Messrs. NICOL & DAVIDSON, at No. 666 BROADWAY, our Messrs. E. V. & E. E. Haughwout retiring from the business.

Either party will sign the name of the present firm in liquidation.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.—The mails for Europe on TUESDAY and SATURDAY will close at this office at 12 M., and at the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:15 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:15 A. M. P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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This is, in its conception, and working-up, a more STARTLING SENSATIONAL ROMANCE than any of its predecessors from the same versatile pen that have yet appeared in the columns of the GREAT SUNDAY JOURNAL to which the people look for recreation and information on the only day of the week when the whole community rests from its labor of hand and brain. For the ADVANCE SHEETS of the story, and the opportunity they afford to present it to the American public simultaneously with its appearance in a popular London newspaper, the proprietors of the Sunday Mercury have PAID IN GOLD the largest honorarium that has, perhaps, ever been received by an English novelist for the like privilege. In the opinion of one of the most competent literary critics on this side of the Atlantic, to whom the work has been submitted for an opinion, it is the most fascinating and exciting story Mr. Egan has yet written. With the bold and daring stride of conscious power he has passed the conventional boundaries of romance, and given the novel-reading world "something new under the sun." The interest of the story centres in a

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY,

based on avarice, hatred and revenge, of which a prisoner in the Millbank Penitentiary, the grimmest prison in England, is the victim. The means through which this unfortunate wretch, whose name is Marvin, has been involved in the toils, and shut up by mistaken justice in that terrible Bastile are developed in the course of the narrative, but at the time the story opens he is beyond the pains and penalties of a felon's doom. The authorities of the jail have pronounced him dead, and his adopted daughter, the beautiful Kate, is at the prison door to receive his body. She is accompanied by a faithful domestic, and a gallant, devil-may-care youth—Paul Seton—who has volunteered in her service. The sullen criminal fortress that casts its black shadow on the sluggish Thames at Millbank graphically described in the first chapter, and the scene between the authorities of the prison and Kate, and her escort, when the body is surrendered, is wonderfully impressive. A strange and startling incident occurs as the boat in which the corpse has been placed glides down the river to its destination—an incident so appalling that young Seton feels inclined, on reaching the shore, to flee and leave his fair companion in the lurch. But her smile and touch reassure him, and he pledges himself to be "faithful unto death." His courage and constancy are soon put to the test, and he acquits himself nobly. The villain-in-chief of the story is a Mr. Silvester, a millionaire, subtle as a Machiavel, and unscrupulous as a Borgia. "Crowns bought by blood must be by blood maintained," says Shakespeare's Richard, and this wealthy scoundrel, who has always stained his soul with secret crime, is quite ready to plunge deeper into guilt to gratify his ruling passion. The story is darkened by a diabolical and persistent scheme of revenge, of which he is the moving spirit, and of which his own family are the proposed victims. To go into the details of the narrative, and reveal its mysteries in advance, would be an act of officiousness for which no reader would be grateful. No inkling, therefore, of the plot or of the denouement will be given in this advertisement.

"The Dreadful Secret" of Mr. Egan's thrilling story has had its parallel in real life. The story of the Millbank prisoner with whose delivery as a corpse to his adopted daughter the story opens, has doubtless had its counterpart more than once in the criminal calendar, although now for the first time pressed into the service of fiction. [illegible] ... which seethes below.

"MY LOVE KATE; OR, THE DREADFUL SECRET," fulfills all the conditions of a sensational novel of the highest class. It provokes curiosity; it excites the sympathies; its darker scenes are relieved by passages of genuine humor, ... and the conclusion thoroughly satisfies the requirements of public justice. Such, in brief, is the general character of the remarkable serial, the opening chapters of which will occupy several columns in the SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow. The entire work, in the form of proof-sheets and manuscript, has come to hand, and will be published from week to week in voluminous installments until completed.

In making the announcement, it is proper to say that the stories by distinguished transatlantic authors published in the SUNDAY MERCURY are fresh from the brains of the writers, and not copied at second hand from foreign periodicals. That sort of thing may suit the penny prints that serve up the cold victuals of literature to a limited circle of Old Fogies, but it does not suit the

LIVE NEWSPAPER

that aims to be first in the field with all that is most interesting in fact and fiction, and never allows itself to be beaten, or even caught up with, by the most energetic of its contemporaries. For every original story that the SUNDAY MERCURY publishes—and it publishes nothing else—it pays a copyright price. The sums remitted by its proprietors to Pierce Egan, Miss Braddon, Fairfax Balfour, J. F. Smith, and other English celebrities during the last three or four years, for contributions to its columns, would have sufficed to purchase the whole of the original literary matter which has appeared in the columns of all the other (so-called) Sunday newspapers printed in the City of New-York. But not a dollar of the immense annual expenditure of the establishment is disbursed unprofitably. The harvest is in proportion to the seed.

The public know that there is at least one newspaper in America that neither borrows nor steals; that pays the money down for whatever is considered worthy of a place in its columns, and that has too much respect for the intelligence of its multitudinous readers to cram them with reprints from foreign publications which actually have a larger circulation on this side of the Atlantic than nine-tenths of the sheets that appropriate their contents without credit.

To make the SUNDAY MERCURY the most comprehensive and perfect newspaper in the United States has been from the first the object of its conductors. It has taken many years and vast expenditure of capital and labor to accomplish this object; but it has been achieved. What is there that comes within the scope of journalism that is omitted in its plan? Nothing. It covers the whole ground. No other paper, daily or weekly, contains such a variety of fresh and interesting news. It is the mirror of the moving world. It is the current history of the times, the materials of which are gathered from every public and private source within the reach of all enterprising, energetic, and liberal means. The last batches of intelligence that reach the City in the small hours that precede the dawn, are translated into print in its telegraphic department. The reader who sees it at his breakfast table knows that on opening it he will find not only every item of important intelligence recorded in every other journal issued on the same day, but in addition to that reports of whatever may have transpired, of public interest, between the hour when its contemporaries go to press and four o'clock in the morning.

The SUNDAY MERCURY is a mirror in which all the phases of society are reflected. The whole panorama of New-York social life is passed in review under the eyes of its readers. Its attachés are omnipresent. In all places of amusement and recreation, in all popular assemblages, in the sport, in the ball-room, in the haunts of commerce, and wherever sports or pastimes of any description are in progress, its "chiel" are among the company "takin' notes." Its reports are more full and accurate than those published in any daily paper. The live topics of the day are discussed in its editorial columns vigorously and independently. Humorous essays, which would make the fortune of a paper devoted exclusively to wit and satire, appear every week in its Table Talk, and, in short, there is no department of journalism which is neglected or omitted in its 48 columns of condensed type. With such claims to popularity, it is not surprising that the SUNDAY MERCURY should enjoy a circulation unsurpassed by that of any daily Press in the country, and command a larger amount of advertising than all the other prints that fancifully call themselves Sunday papers, put together. In proportion to the amount of matter it contains, it is by far the cheapest newspaper in America. The estimation in which the people hold a candidate for office is not more correctly indicated by the number of votes he receives than is the value of a journal by the number of its purchasers. Let THE MERCURY be judged by this standard. Its average issue exceeds the combined issue of all the other "Sunday papers" published in this City THREE TIMES TOLD, and to-morrow, in order to meet the anticipated demand for the new story, a heavy extra edition will be struck off.

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CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER:

Article.
I.—THE CHINESE MIGRATION. Professor N. DAY, New-Haven.
II.—THE LIFE OF A JESUIT FATHER OF OUR OWN DAY—Father De Ravignan. Professor J. M. HOPPIN, Yale College.
III.—FATHER HYACINTHE. Rev. Dr. BACON, Yale College.
IV.—REVIEW OF THE LIFE OF DR. JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER. Professor TIMOTHY DWIGHT, Yale College.
V.—MORAL RESULTS OF THE ROMISH SYSTEM.
VI.—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL AND ROBERT BROWNING.
VII.—NOTICES OF THIRTY NEW BOOKS.

The January number will be published on SATURDAY, Feb. 5. It may be procured of the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or subscriptions and orders may be sent direct to W. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn. Terms, $4 a year. Single numbers, $1.

ALABAMA QUESTION.

Lord Clarendon has lately made reference to President WOOLSEY's article on the "Alabama Question," which appeared in the NEW-ENGLANDER of July, 1869. Several other prominent statesmen in England and America have also recently expressed their sense of its value and importance. The July number of 1869 may be obtained at the American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, or orders may be sent direct to W. L. KINGSLEY, New-Haven, Conn. Price of the NEW-ENGLANDER, $4 a year; single Nos., $1.

TO THE ALUMNI OF YALE COLLEGE.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Exchange rooms were very quiet yesterday. A single Supreme Court sale took place, Wm. R. Roberts acting as auctioneer. The property was situated on Avenue A, between Second and Third streets, and was struck down at $25,000, but the purchaser not being prepared to comply with the terms of sale, it was again put up and sold for $25,000. The announcements for the coming week indicate an increased activity in the public sales.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

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By Roberts & McGuire.

Lot and buildings e. s. Avenue A, [illegible] st., 22x70 ... $28,400

Waterlow & Co. report that they have sold the house No. 150 West 12th-st., between 6th-av. and Waverley-place, two-story, attic and basement, brick, 21.6x43x92 ... 9,200

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chrystie-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100 ... [illegible]

Columbia-st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x100, h. and l. ... 10,000

Downing-st., n. s., lot No. 174, D. Dunham's property, 25x70 ... 8,000

Elm-st. and Catharine-lane, n. w. corner, 20x44x37.2x41.5 ... nom.

Lewis and Stanton sts., s. w. corner, 25x100, h. and l. ... 70,000

[illegible]

Pike and Henry sts., s. w. corner, [illegible]

[illegible — further transfers in New-York City, Leases Recorded, Kings County (Brooklyn), Westchester County (Greenburgh, Morrisania, Sing Sing), New-Jersey (Newark, Clinton, Orange, East Orange, Jersey City, Bergen, North Bergen)]

Irvington-av., n. s., 77 ft. w. of Bruen-av., 50x111.10 ... $400

Burnside-st., e. s., 450 ft. n. of Washington-st., 50x150 ... $400

Washington and Mead sts., s. e. cor., 31x140 ... 600

Mulford-st., w. s., adjoining Trowbridge jr's., 50x164.10 ... 600

Montgomery-st., s. s., lot No. 48, Associate map ... $10,000

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Block No. 1, map of Homestead ... [illegible]

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WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, Phenix Building, No. 16 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES MAURICE, ESQ., REFEREE,

[illegible] lots and gores on Stewart-av., Varick-av., Porter-av., Irving-av. and Knickerbocker-av., and on Randolph-st., Johnson-st. or Cypress Hill road, Ingraham-st., Harrison-st., Grattan-st., Thames-st., Newtown turnpike road, George-st., Centre-st., Jefferson-st., Madison-st., Starr-st., Myrtle-st., Suydam-st., Elm-st., Chestnut-st., and Stockholm-st.

These lots are part of the estate of the late COLONEL JAMES HARRISON, DECEASED, and must positively be sold to the highest bidder in order to settle the estate.

They are situated in a rapidly improving part of the Eastern District, and are daily growing in value. They present an excellent chance for all persons wishing a safe investment and so large a part in so good a location is seldom offered at public sale. Terms liberal. Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneer, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF NO. 183 COLUMBIA-ST., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, sale by order of Thomas A. Morison and [illegible], executors of Charles M. Olcott, deceased:

COLUMBIA-ST.—The first-class three-story attic and basement brown-stone high-stoop house and extra large lot, No. 183 Columbia-st., west side, 400 feet 9 inches north of Pierrepont-st. House 25x50 feet, in good order, extra well built, all modern conveniences, and commanding one of the finest views of the Bay. Lot 25x150 feet, through to Furman-st., the rear of which is substantially terraced in stone.

For terms and full particulars apply at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS, BULKHEAD, PIER AND WATER PROPERTY IN WILLIAMSBURG.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. Will sell at auction, On THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1870, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY CONSISTING OF Twenty-six lots of land, situate on North 9th and North 10th sts., between 1st-st. and the East River, in the City of Brooklyn, Eastern District (late Williamsburg,) together with the bulkhead in front of said lots, and the north half of the South Pier. The property carries with it the right of filling out from the present Bulkhead Line, and of extending the pier to the respective bulkhead and pier lines as laid down in the map. On the premises are large sheds, engine and boiler-house, blacksmith and carpenter shops, and a brick dwelling house.

The sale presents an opportunity seldom offered for the purchase of wharf property for commercial or manufacturing purposes, the depth of water on the pier being sufficient for the accommodation of vessels of the largest tonnage.

It is believed that this property carries with it a larger extent of water right than any other plot of land of equal size on the Brooklyn shore, from Fulton Ferry to Greenpoint. Uplands, exclusive of streets, 65,000 square feet. Water right, between present bulkhead and pier line, 147,000 square feet.

Maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST 65TH-st., and lots corner 1st-av. and 65th-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

East 65th-st.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot, situate on the north side of 65th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., and known as No. 124. The house is 16 feet deep, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 18.9x100.5 feet.

1st-av.—The 4 lots of land, situate on the southeast corner of 1st-av. and 65th-st., now used as a lumber yard. Lots together 80.2x100 feet.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the administrators of John Vanderpool, deceased, house and lot No. 112 East [illegible]-st.; house and lot south side 126th-st., near 3d-av.; valuable lots corner 3d-av. and 104th-st.; valuable lots on 3d-av., corner of 110th and 111th sts.; also, lots on 110th and 111th sts., in rear of the above, &c.

Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOTS NORTHEAST CORNER OF 11TH-AV. AND 57TH-ST. AT AUCTION. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

11TH-AV. AND 57TH-ST.—4 lots on northeast corner of 11th-av. and 57th-st., each 25x100 feet. These lots are free from rock, and about level with the grade of the new Boulevard.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT, CORNER OF 6TH-av. and 126th-st., at auction. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: 6th-av.—The lot of land, situate on the southwest corner of 6th-av. and 126th-st., being 25 feet 5 inches on 6th-av. and 35 feet on 126th-st.

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE AT 87½ AND INTEREST.
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

The road is completed and fully equipped at an actual cost of over

$16,000,000,

and has been paying dividends of 7 and 8 per cent. for the past eight years.

$1,200,000 OF THESE BONDS HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED, (ONE PARTY TAKING $500,000 FOR A PERMANENT INVESTMENT,) AND WE HAVE BUT $1,000,000 ON HAND, WHICH WE OFFER TO INVESTORS AS IN ALL RESPECTS A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

J. B. ALEXANDER, No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,

NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company has been called by the President and Directors of said Company, to be held at its office, No. 70 Broadway, corner Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

The objects of said meeting are: To accept, as an increase of the powers of the Company, and as an amendment to its charter, the provision contained in the charter of the Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, which renders it lawful for all bodies corporate to become subscribers for, and owners of, the capital stock of the last-named Company; also, to consider and act upon the question of a consolidation with the last-named Company and other companies having coal lands in Allegany County, Md., to arrange the terms of such consolidation and the manner of carrying the same into effect, and to authorize the Directors to effect the same; to authorize the Board of Directors of this Company to subscribe, in its behalf for $[illegible] of the capital stock of said Consolidation Coal Company of Maryland, and to agree with that Company upon the terms and conditions upon which such subscription shall be made, and to convey and transfer to the last-named Company in full payment for the amount of stock which may be so subscribed for, such portion of the lands and other properties of this Company, including its railroad, as may be agreed upon. And generally, to pass upon all questions which may arise touching such proposed consolidation, or transfer of property, or subscription, for stocks, and the disposition to be made of the stock subscribed for, and if deemed expedient, to authorize a lease of the properties of this Company, or any part thereof, and to make all alterations in the by-laws which said meeting may deem necessary or proper.

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of holding a stockholders' meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company on the 18th day of February next, the transfer books will close on SATURDAY, Jan. 29, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
J. RICHARDS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of Ten per Cent., less Government tax, payable 15th February, 1870, as follows: On the preferred stock, $7 per share in money and $3 per share in common stock. On the common stock, $5 per share in money and $5 per share in common stock.

The above is conditioned on the approval of the shareholders as stated in circular about to be sent them.

The transfer books will be closed from 25th January, at 3 P. M., to 16th February, at 10 A. M.

JAMES H. MCKINLAY, Transfer Agent.
JAN. 25, 1870.

ELECTION.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

The annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 25, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 5 until Feb. 17.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS AT 95.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.,
FIRST MORTGAGE AND CONVERTIBLE, AND PROTECTED BY A
LIBERAL SINKING FUND.
INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN AT NEW-YORK OR LONDON.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN COIN IN 50 YEARS.

TRUSTEES.

J. EDGAR THOMSON, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CHAS. L. FROST, President, Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company.

THESE BONDS, AT PRESENT PRICE OF GOLD, YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT. INTEREST, AND AS AN INVESTMENT THEY ARE FULLY AS SECURE AS UNITED STATES 5-20s, WHICH NOW ONLY PAY 6¼ PER CENT. IN CURRENCY.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell		Buy	Sell
Registered, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	114	114⅛
Coupon, 1881	117¾	118¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	114	114⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	114⅛	114½	10-40 Regis.	[illegible]	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62	115	115⅛	10-40 Coupon	112⅛	112¾
5-20 Coupon, '64	113	114⅛	Gold	120⅛	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	114⅛	115	U. S. Cur. Sec.	111¼	111⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	113⅛	113⅛			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ISSUE OF $1,500,000 BY THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.

in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $12,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. This line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.

The Company have a Capital Stock of ... $10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at ... 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds ... 1,500,000
Total ... $15,500,000

Length of road, 231 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and Managers of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open between 10½ and 11 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 2d inst. until the morning of the 23d inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CONTINENTAL SCREW COMPANY, NO. 74 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Continental Screw Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 74 John-st., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of Trustees and for three Inspectors of Elections, and for the transaction of such other business as may come properly before the meeting.

The polls will remain open for two hours.
C. T. SALISBURY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the United States Contracting Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 14th day of February, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the election of [illegible] trustees to hold office for the three years next ensuing. The polls will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 o'clock.

A. J. G. VANDEVENTER, Secretary.

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. 4, 1870.

A FORGED CHECK FOR $4,342, purporting to have been signed by Joseph O'Brien & Co., has been certified by the Teller of this bank. All persons are notified not to negotiate the same, as payment will be refused.

HENRY J. FOSTER, Cashier.

LOST—COUPON $30, DUE FEB. 1, 1870, OF Milwaukee and St. Paul 8 per Cent. Bond, No. 176. Payment stopped. If found return to Company's office.

A YOUNG MAN OF GENERAL BUSIness experience, for six years past bookkeeper and cashier for a large house in this City, desires to become associated in a responsible, permanent and active position with a first-class house; an interest desirable, though not essential; satisfactory assurance of ability and integrity given. Address M. A., Box No. 124 Times Office.

$30,000 AND $7,000 TO LOAN ON first-class improved City property. Apply to FRANCIS TOMES, JR., or S. MARTINES GRANT, No. 104 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

$100,000
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL,
State of Minnesota. Interest payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, Feb. 1 and Aug. 1. Principal payable Feb. 1, 1890. The whole debt of the City of St. Paul, including the above loan, is but $700,000. The assessed value of the taxable property of the city, made Jan. 1, 1869, on a basis of forty per cent. of its real value, was $8,250,573. The city has increased since the date of this assessment at least forty per cent. in wealth and population. The city is authorized by act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota to issue $100,000 bonds for the purpose of building engine-houses and paying the entire floating debt of the city. Attention is called to the following extract from the City Charter: Chapter 5, section 1. "The present bonded or permanent funded debt of the city shall not be increased, nor shall any new bonds of the city be issued except for existing debts, or in liquidation or exchange for bonds heretofore issued, nor shall the city loan her credit, become a stockholder in or make contribution or donation to any private company or corporation until the same shall have been voted for and approved by two-thirds of all the legal voters voting at a regular annual city election."

The above bonds are offered for sale by the undersigned as agents of the city.

Price 90, and interest from Feb. 1.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
Bankers, No. 12 William-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 80 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 25 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE.

NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF INSURANCE STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING LARGE DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—All classes of stocks and bonds not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

TANNER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

have for sale a line of Investment Securities of the highest order. Among them,

8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Louis and St. Joseph R. R. Co., May and November.
8 Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Bonds St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co., February and August.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Marion County, Missouri, May and November.
10 Per Cent. Bonds of Monroe County, Missouri, January and July.

All of which we can recommend with the utmost confidence.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL ... $1,000,000
PAID IN ... $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. J. BROWNELL, J. J. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR,
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES B. SMITH, Duncan, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.

Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.

Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BEEDAN, Manager.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
NO. 30 WALL-ST.,

Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)

COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY, ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

NEW-YORK SIX PER CENT.
CENTRAL PARK BONDS,
due in 1876, interest payable quarterly.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, due 1889, interest payable semi-annually, at Bank of America, in this City. For sale by
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the transfer books of Wells, Fargo & Company will be closed on the 10th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., to enable the Company to ascertain who are owners of the stock of the old Ten Million Capital. The owners of that stock will be entitled to participate in the distribution of assets provided for by the agreement with the Pacific Express Company.

The transfer books will be opened on the 22d day of January, at 10 o'clock A. M., after which time the $5,000,000 new stock will be delivered.

Notice is also given that the transfer books of this Company will be closed on the 25th day of January, 1870, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding the annual election for Directors of this Company. The books will be reopened on the 7th day of February, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY the 5th day of February, 1870, at 12 o'clock M. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.

GEORGE K. OTIS, Secretary.

$1,500,000 TRUST FUNDS.—I am prepared to lend money on approved real estate in New-York City and vicinity. Principals only dealt with.

JAS. L. KEMPER, No. 7 Pine-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & CO., expired by limitation on the first day of December, 1869, and is this day dissolved. HENRY F. PHINNEY retiring from the business. The affairs of the firm will be settled by their successors, IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., at their old place of business, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

HENRY IVISON,
HENRY F. PHINNEY,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership, to date from the first day of December, 1869, under the firm name of IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., for the purpose of continuing the business of the late firm.

HENRY IVISON,
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN,
AUGUSTUS C. TAYLOR,
DAVID B. IVISON,
WILLIAM H. CRANE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on a general hardware and house furnishing business, under the firm name of DECKER & COLES.

CHARLES DECKER,
THEO. A. COLES.

FEB. 1, 1870.

All debts due by and to CHARLES DECKER, will be settled by him.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

THE FIRM OF MOSELEY & TYBERG is this day dissolved by limitation. W. F. MOSELEY is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

W. F. MOSELEY,
B. TYBERG.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 14 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 31, 1870.

DIVIDEND.

Gross Assets, Jan. 1, 1870	$440,368 82
Cash capital	200,000 00
Surplus	240,368 82
Unpaid losses	3,600 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE CO.
THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FREE of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, at No. 122 Bowery.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1870	106,309 70
ASSETS	$306,309 70

Offices No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

SAM'L P. PATTERSON, President.
SAM'L WILLETS, Vice-President.
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Ass't Secretary.
JAN. 12, 1870.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.

All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.
CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1870.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.
No. 155 Broadway, Jan. 10, 1870.

Cash capital	$200,000
Surplus	162,375

DIVIDEND—The usual semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, was this day declared payable Feb. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a Cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-street, New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders registered as such at the closing of transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th of February next and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL CO., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., (Continental Bank Building,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1870.

THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

The transfer book will be closed on the 29th inst. at the close of business, and will be reopened on the 2d day of February next.

CHARLES F. HARTT, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage Bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railway Company, and [illegible] the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Company, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, less Government tax, on presentation at the St. Nicholas National Bank.

E. E. SMITH, President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1870.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT ON the Scrip Stock of the United Canal and Railroad Companies of New-Jersey, issued in New-York, is due Jan. 21, and will be received up to Feb. 15. Holders will present their receipts, in order to have the payment indorsed thereon.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after 10th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until 10th of February.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 182 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., less United States Government tax, has been declared payable on the capital stock of this Company at its office, No. 13 William-st., on and after Feb. 19, 1870.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE THIS DATE on Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company bonds, and Mount Carbon Coal and Railroad Company bonds, will be paid at the office of GRANT & CO., No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri, due Feb. 1, 1870, will be paid, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Bank of America, New-York.

JOHN C. PORTER, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared payable on MONDAY, Feb. 14 prox.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.
Six per cent. from $5 to $5,000.
Assets, $6,[illegible].

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Mondays and Saturdays 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Interest dated from the 1st of each month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,000,048 00.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN MCLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. E. ARMOUR, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

HOWARD SANITARY AID ASSOCIAtion for the Relief and Cure of the Erring and Unfortunate, on Principles of Christian Philanthropy. Essays on the Errors of Youth and the Follies of Age, in relation to Marriage and Social Evils, with sanitary aid for the afflicted. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penn.

BLOOD, MANHOOD.—DR. OLIN, NO. 27 Bond-st., of Union-wide reputation, treats the unfortunate. Boarding in the establishment if desired. No matter who failed, state your case. Confidential consultation free. Send two stamps for pamphlet. Hours 8 to 7, Sundays; evening, 5 to 9.

LADIES' PHYSIOLOGICAL AND SANITARY INSTITUTE.—The New Memorial Rooms No. 44 Madison-av., having been engaged for the purposes of this Society, the next regular meeting will be held therein on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 2 P. M.

E. G. WELLS, Secretary.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5. Book, 40 pages, gratis.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

REMOVAL.

BEERS & BROTHER HAVE REMOVED from No. 149 Front-st. to No. 108 Wall-st., corner of Front-st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNE FILLE FRANÇAISE, PROTestante, pas très jeune, demande une place dans une famille respectable pour soigner des enfants et coudre, ou faire des chambres. Adressez No. [illegible] 6th-av., entre 39 et 41 rues, 3 étage.

AUCTION SALES.

ART SALE.

OF MERITORIOUS WORKS OF MODERN ART, the most important and attractive sale of the season of superior, high class oil paintings, will take place AT THE GALLERY OF ART, NO. 845 BROADWAY, (OPPOSITE WALLACK'S,) ON THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, in which many rare and valuable specimens of American, French, English, Belgian, and Dusseldorf Schools may be obtained. The entire collection now on exhibition day and evening, consisting of over one hundred and sixty of the finest and most desirable pictures, heretofore offered at auction, and comprising examples from the following eminent and favorite American and European artists:

Wm. Hart,	Fraser,	Laufant De Metz,
J. Pope,	Verboeckhoven,	Hardman,
J. G. Brown,	Verschuur,	Gerard,
J. Williamson,	Verhoven Ball,	De Noter,
J. B. Bristol,	Von Seben,	D. Col,
Hazeltine,	Van Kuyck,	Dauzats,
Blackman,	Van Lempoten,	Anna Peters,
Irving,	Ten Kate,	Bakalowicz,
Dolph,	Patrois,	Pauwels,
Ehrwing,	Schaefels,	Biden,
Bellows,	Herzog,	Bosch,

and many others of the American and European Schools.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS, THE 10TH AND 11TH OF FEBRUARY, AT 7½ O'CLOCK P. M., AT BARKER'S GALLERY OF ART, No. 845 Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

ART SALE—SPECIAL NOTICE.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. are pleased to announce that they will sell by auction next week, FRIDAY, the unique and elegant collection of paintings of the well-known connoisseur John F. Waters, Esq., of Brooklyn. This collection numbers thirty paintings—gems of art—such as will warrant the assertion that no collection of equal beauty and merit (of this description) has ever before been offered for sale by auction in this City. Among them will be found seven by S. R. Gifford, five by J. F. Kensett, two by Whittredge, together with choice specimens by Durand, Heade, Johnson, Lang, Leeds, Rebbe, Troyon, Diaz, and others. Paintings on exhibition day and evening.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, Jan. 26, 1870.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN appointed Receiver of the Laurens Railroad Company, in the said State, and having duly qualified for said office, Notice is hereby given that pursuant to orders heretofore passed in the Court of Common Pleas for Laurens County, in the said State, I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction the property of the said Laurens Railroad Company described as follows: The Railroad of the said Company, running from Newberry Village to Laurensville, including the road bed, right of way and lands occupied by or belonging to the said Company, together with the several superstructures and tracks thereon and all rails and other materials used on the same, and all and singular the several bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds and buildings thereon, station houses, workshops, engines, tenders, cars, tools, materials and machinery, equipments and appurtenances of every kind, and all the stock subscribed for in the said Company, and all other property belonging, appertaining to or in any manner connected with, or forming a part of, the said Laurens Railroad Company, and all franchises, rights and privileges of the said Laurens Railroad Company of, in, to or concerning the same. And upon such sale all equity of redemption in the said premises shall be forever barred and absolutely foreclosed. The said sale shall take place at the State House, in the City of Columbia, South Carolina, at 12 o'clock M., on the 10th day of March, in the present year, on the following terms, viz: [illegible] cash, and the residue in six per cent. bonds of the State of South Carolina, at par, or in private bonds, payable in one, two and three years, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, with secured personal security and mortgage of the premises.

GEORGE W. WATERMAN,
Receiver Laurens Railroad Company.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms, Nos. 65 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms Nos. 65 Chambers and 77 Reade sts. Household furniture, mirrors, pianos, sewing machines, &c., &c.; rosewood and black walnut parlor suites in brocatelle, [illegible], bookcases, tables, clocks, blankets, pillows, bedsteads, bureaus, chandeliers, rosewood, [illegible], &c.

Also at 12 o'clock, several rosewood frame square and grand pianos by well-known makers, ebony parlor organ, music box, &c.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. SOUTTER, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Saturday,) Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 8 East River—

3,848 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,103 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Cargo bark [illegible] from Palermo.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD seamstress, having a knowledge of dressmaking and accustomed to family sewing; any lady requiring her services can have them for $3 a week for the present, wishing to get customers. Can be seen at No. 117 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT GIRLS with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country; one as thorough cook, makes bread, soups and jellies; the other as regular laundress; does up linens in style, or thorough chambermaid. Call at No. 148 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO PROCURE A situation for her French maid, who perfectly understands dressmaking, hairdressing, and all the duties of a lady's maid. Call for two days at No. 19 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements to make and trim ladies' and children's dresses; work taken home if desired. Address DRESSMAKER, No. 337 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUAtion to do general housework, or would take care of children; never been out to service. Call at No. 259 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., in the basement, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant English girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; has good City references. Apply at No. 21 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chambermaid and would be willing to assist in waiting; five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 220 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO PLAIN sewing or to teach young children and assist with sewing. Address Miss PALMER, Station C, Post Office. References exchanged.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference. Call at No. 167 6th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan monthly nurse of experience, who is kind and careful; best references given. Call or address Mrs. P., No. 211 East 50th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 309 Bowery, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French girl, as nurse and seamstress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 81 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT in a dressmaking establishment. Address MILLIE FARLEY, Station C, Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PARLOR maid and to assist with the waiting; best of City reference. Call at No. 70 Charles-st.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY; IS a good laundress and understands fluting. Call at No. [illegible] 5th-st., rear building, first floor.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A position as housekeeper in a hotel, a widower's family, or an institution, or any employment where menial service is not required. Call or address R., No. 146 East 33d-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPAble and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 1st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable colored boy as waiter in a private family; very attentive to his work; good references can be given from his last employer. Apply at No. 39 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or address by mail THOMAS ABBOTT.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class man, a professional City driver; no objection to the country; willing to make himself generally useful; first-class City reference. Call or address No. 1,269 Broadway, in the harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman or groom; has had fifteen years' experience; is respectable, sober and honest; knows the City well. Address HENRY DIXON, No. 2 Grand-st., City.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a single private, religious family. Any message left with Mrs. REILLY, 19th-st. Church, between 3d-av. and Avenue A, will be attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; a place with some glass and a cottage. Address E. J. C., No. 276 Broadway, near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, A SITUAtion of any kind, to make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 402 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal farmer on Long Island, near the City. Inquire of Mr. SQUIRES, at No. [illegible] Fulton-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of two adults and one child; one hour from the City; references required. Call at No. 1 Park-place, Westcott Express Company, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED CARpet salesmen. Address M., Box 370, [illegible] New-York Post Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—$100,000 CAPital.—The above amount wanted to engage in a wholesale business already established; party may be either active or special; good references given. For particulars address with real name Post Office Box No. 1,[illegible], New-York. All communications will be confidential.

A PARTNER WANTED IN THE OWNership of a well-known valuable patent medicine; it is well established already, additional capital (about $10,000) being necessary to further the business. Address, with real name, G. H., Box No. 160 Times Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPital of $3,000 to $5,000, in a mercantile paper published weekly in this City; preference given to a gentleman who can conduct the editorial department. Address MERCANTILE, Box No. 187 Times Office.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows: [illegible]

ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Mar. 5
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Mar. 19

[illegible] TO BREST OR HAVRE, First Cabin, $145; Second Cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 5th of Feb., at [illegible] o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at [illegible] o'clock. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Feb. 2 | Siberia, Thursday, Feb. 17
Palmyra, Thursday, Feb. 3 | China, Wednesday, Feb. 23
Scotia, Wednesday, Feb. 9 | Aleppo, Thursday, Feb. 24
Tripoli, Thursday, Feb. 10 | Calabria, Wed'day, M'ch 2
Java, Wednesday, Feb. 16 | Samaria, Thursd'y, M'ch 3

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage. First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold. First Cabin, to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.

First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA......Feb. 5 | COLUMBIA......Feb. 26
IOWA......Feb. 12 | EUROPA......Mar. 5
ANGLIA......Feb. 19 | INDIA......Mar. 12

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from those ports, $27. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the steamer, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steamships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEBRASKA, Captain GIRARD......Feb. 9, at noon.
MANHATTAN, Captain FORSYTH. Feb. 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Captain PRICE......Feb. 23, at noon.
IDAHO, Captain CUTTING......March 2, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Captain GREEN......Mar. 9, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Captain WILLIAMS...Mar. 16, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday, Feb. 5, 1 A. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Feb. 8, [illegible]
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 19, [illegible]

and each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

[illegible]

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Feb. 5, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, [illegible], Saturday, Feb. 12, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $27, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.

According to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Feb. 5.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain [illegible], connecting with COLORADO, Captain FARNSWORTH. Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco March 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Feb. 4. [illegible]

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, April 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, Feb. 10.
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, Feb. 17.
COLUMBIA, Captain F. VAN SICE, [illegible] Feb. 24. For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Captain F. VAN SICE, Feb. 24, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every [illegible] days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The splendid new steamers

CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Tuesday, Feb. 22.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Monday, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIP SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. [illegible] North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Feb. [illegible], from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, [illegible] West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain SPARKS,

On SATURDAY, Feb. 5, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Through [illegible] to Mobile.

Through Bills and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the Interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to

J. W. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 77 West-st.

R. M. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 64 Wall-st.

[illegible] A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship DE SOTO, Capt. H. Morton, commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for [illegible] Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one: their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly, by first-class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London, by weekly sailing Packets. Drafts for £1 and upward available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates, of TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M. Cincinnati and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M. day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M. Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M. Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad; also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M. night express, sleeping cars attached.

[illegible]

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

[illegible]

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily. (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st. 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. [illegible] Theatre train, 11:30 P. M. [illegible]

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, [illegible]

[illegible]

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of Baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st., [illegible] 205 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—[illegible]

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

[illegible] STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT [illegible] from Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets and [illegible] Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

VIA FALL RIVER, stopping at Newport.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid steamers NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY, Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier 28, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

C. H. VAILL, General Passenger Agent.

H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

NAVIGATION STILL CONTINUES open between New-York, Albany and Troy. The steamer CONNECTICUT, of the regular line, will leave this TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M., connecting with railroads for the West and North. Passengers and freight taken at low rates. J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at [illegible] P. M. connecting with railroad.

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY, NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1870.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on the envelope "Bids for Supplies or Transportation advertised," (as the case may be,) will be received at this office until 1 o'clock [illegible] for the following Supplies and Transportation. Supplies to be of the best quality, and delivered free of expense at the Navy Yard, New-York, viz.:

"SUPPLIES."

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.

[illegible]

BUREAU CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

[illegible]

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

[illegible]

TRANSPORTATION.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

[illegible]

Bidders for supplies are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy Yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries. [illegible]

J. O. BRADFORD, Paymaster U. S. N.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his office, in Minneapolis, Minn., until Feb. 17, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, for the grading, masonry, piling and trestle work on twenty-one miles of railway, between the towns of Hastings and Red Wing, on the line of the St. Paul and Chicago Railway. Maps, profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, No. 180 [illegible]

D. C. SHEPARD, Chief Engineer Minnesota Railway Construction Co. Dated Jan. 26, 1870.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale, capacity about [illegible]. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

GUERLAIN,

PERFUMER,

Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix. [illegible]

A T A REGULAR MEETING OF THE Association of Master Masons, held Feb. 3, 1870, at the Exchange Room, No. 51 Liberty-st., it was resolved, that on and after Feb. 7, we will pay bricklayers (masons and bricklayers) ($4) four dollars per day; also to laborers ($2 25) two dollars and twenty-five cents per day, ten hours constituting a day's work.

D. C. WEEKS, Chairman, pro tem.

[illegible], Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Convenient to strangers. Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, the fourteenth sermon in the course of sermons for the people by Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D.

THE HOUSE, NO. 273 WATER-ST., between Dover-st. and Peck-slip, recently occupied and known as "Kit Burns' Dog Pit," will be dedicated and opened for permanent mission work to be known as the "Water-st. Mission and Home for Women," on MONDAY, 7th inst., at 3 P. M. Religious services will be held on the occasion, and addresses by Rev. Bishop JANES, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER and Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr. A daily prayer meeting from 12 to 1, to begin on TUESDAY, 8th inst.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, between Waverley-place and 8th-st., Rev. Dr. BOOTH, Pastor.

Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock.

Young people's meeting in the Chapel, No. 84 Greene-st., at 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited and welcomed to these services.

"FOR THE RESCUE OF FALLEN women."—Rev. MORGAN DIX, D. D., will deliver a sermon in Zion Church, Madison-av., corner of 38th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. His text will be *The Midnight Mission*, which has just entered upon the fourth year of its successful work, and in aid of which a collection will be made. Services will commence at 7½. The public is invited.

ST. PHILIP'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL Church, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st.—There will be a series of Sunday night services at the church SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Rev. Dr. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., Rector of Calvary Church, will preach. Services 7½ P. M. A collection will be made for the benefit of the church. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE WILL lecture in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Books on which People Split. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at Thomas Nelson & Sons, No. 52 Bleecker-st.; A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; F. Blume, No. 1,125 Broadway, and at the door.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Administration of the Lord's Supper immediately after the morning sermon. Sabbath School concert at 3 P. M.; addresses by the Pastor, Messrs. WOODRUFF, BACON and CASSIDY; singing by the School. Seats all free.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—The Calvary Chapel of the House of Industry and City Missions, No. 155 Worth-st., will be dedicated MONDAY, Feb. 7, at 2½ o'clock. Rev. Drs. PAXTON, SABIN, HALL and JOHN COTTON SMITH are expected to take part in the exercises. All are cordially invited to be present.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST (Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st.—The last of the course of sermons on *Purgatory* will be preached by the Rector, Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, on SUNDAY MORNING, Feb. 6. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the associate Pastor, Rev. EBEN. F. MULLARD. Preaching also at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., and at No. 37 Greenwich-st., at 3 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M. Rev. A. GORY, Pastor.

A MEETING FOR THE WOMAN'S Union Missionary Society will be held SABBATH EVENING at the South Reformed Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., at 7½. Addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. TYNG, Dr. JOHN HALL and CARLETON, the Eastern traveler.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath services are held in this institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 250 children. Strangers are invited to attend. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be divine service and the holy communion in this church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock divine service and sermon. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach on both occasions.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, West 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. POTTER (Rector of Grace Church) will deliver a sermon to young men before the Young Men's Society of this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Service begins at 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend.

A FREE SERVICE.—THE SUNDAY evening service at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner 34th-st., is always free. SUNDAY EVENING Dr. THOMPSON will discuss the question—*Shall the State be taxed to support the Roman Catholic or any other sect?*

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subject, morning—*The Resurrection Life;* afternoon—*The Reasons of Christ's Coming at Hand.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M. for deaf-mutes, and Rev. Dr. WESTON at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Safety in the Old Paths.* [illegible]

N. Y. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—Rev. JULIAN M. STURTEVANT, Jr., Pastor in charge, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Services in Rutgers Chapel, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. All invited. Seats free.

REV. S. H. PADDOCK, D. D., RECtor of Grace Church, Brooklyn, will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, in aid of the Young Men's Association. Strangers invited. Seats free.

Y. M. C. A.—NEW BUILDING, CORNER 4th-av. and 23d-st.—Social Bible class at 2½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 6. Special evening service for young men at 7½, to be addressed by Rev. Dr. N. H. SCHENCK, of Brooklyn.

REV. DR. WESCOTT WILL PREACH in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock. Prayer meeting every evening next week.

REV. MOSES HULL WILL PREACH before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at the Everett Room, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at Everett Room.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE [illegible]. Sabbath School at 3 P. M.

R. S. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Nothing but Leaves.* General prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Sepulchre, 74th-st., east of 4th-av. Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. All the sittings are free.

"BEHOLD! IT IS COME."—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Time and Manner of the Day of God.*

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—This church is maintained specially for people of all Christian denominations who visit the City. It is a church of Christian unity. Free seats. SUNDAY. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"THE CHURCH CATHOLIC—NOT Roman Catholic."—Rev. O. M. PARKMAN, D. D., will preach in the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av. and 39th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, for the Church Reading Room. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 36th and 37th sts.—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel No. 29 East 29th-st.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach in the morning and Rev. Dr. STAUNTON in the evening. Seats free.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHing at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. R. F. RAWLINS, D. D., of Indiana, Chairman of the Book Committee of the M. E. Church, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE LANSING TAYLOR.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the Chapel. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.—There will be a free service in this church, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock. All seats free.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, will preach in the EVENING.

THOMPSON-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner Houston.—Preaching SABBATH, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM PAGE. Strangers made welcome.

REV. H. N. BELLOWS WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, Feb. 6, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Brewster Hall, No. [illegible] East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. Seats free to all.

REV. E. S. FOSTER, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at St. [illegible] M. E. Church, [illegible], at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Feb. 6, Morning and Evening. Subject, morning—*Satan! Who He is and What.*

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS, Rev. E. H. [illegible], D. D., Rector, No. [illegible] [illegible]

SISTER HENSON, THE MISSIONARY, will preach at the Second Advent Hall, No. 404 Grand-st., corner Clinton, SUNDAY, at [illegible] P. M. Preaching as usual at 10½ A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, 7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. MATTHEW BENJAMIN will preach.

A FREE AFTERNOON SERVICE IN the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st., every SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock.

WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF JOHN-st. M. E. Church, will preach SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Seats free. Strangers invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av.—Rev. CORNELIUS B. SMITH, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach at 3½ o'clock P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL LECture in Berean Baptist Church, corner Bedford and Downing sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Marriage and Matrimony. Appropriate music and singing. Tickets, 25 cents. Dr. DOWLING desires to see as many as possible present of his old friends whom it has been his privilege to unite in matrimony. The Committee will present a likeness of the lecturer to each lady present who has been married by Dr. Dowling.

H. SCOTT, for Committee.

THE CONSERVATIVE SPIRIT OF the Episcopal Church—as regards changes in ritual and doctrine.—Four sermons upon this subject will be preached in St. Ann's Free Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on the SUNDAY EVENINGS of the present month, at 7½ o'clock. The first, SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. Dr. WESTON, on *Safety in the Old Paths*, where there seems to be Right and [illegible] to the Left.

GRAND UNION TEMPERANCE MEETing at the Church of the People, large hall of the Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. Addresses by Rev. H. B. NORTHROP, Pastor of 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, New-York City; Captain CHAPMAN, Hon. Mr. [illegible] and others. Rev. S. MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P. S. T., will preside. Seats free. Prayer will be circulated.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A sermon commemorative of the late Rev. JAMES R. HARDENBERGH, D. D., will, please God, be preached by the Pastor, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING next, 6th inst., service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH UNION IN COLUMBIA College.—Rev. WM. J. MORGAN, S. T. D., will preach before the Union SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st. Messrs. MORAN and HOUGHTON will have the general direction of the music. Mr. POTTS will preside at the organ. The public are invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 22, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M., followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free; strangers and others are invited to attend. Meetings every evening except Monday and Saturday.

PROFESSOR BOWMAN, OF DICKINSON College, will preach at Beekman Hill M. E. Church, 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 2. Young people's prayer meeting at 6, and preaching by the Pastor at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the hall corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Subject—*In What Way and Conditions is Conscience the Voice of God?* Seats free. All persons cordially invited.

ANNUAL SERMON AT THE NORTH Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN J. BROUNER, will preach his first annual sermon at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL DISCUSS the subject, *Eternally Lost*, at the Church of our Saviour, Sixth Universalist, 57th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., next SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock; evening service at 7½ o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE COLLEGIATE Reformed Dutch Church, corner 7th-av. and 54th-st., Rev. WM. H. CLARK, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY Rest, 5th-av., above 45th-st., (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. CHEEVER WILL PREACH in Trinity Baptist Chapel, corner 52d-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching in the morning at 10½ o'clock by Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. 36th year, of all ages for business or college, on reasonable terms.

MISS C. MERLE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children.

NO. 7 EAST 37TH-ST.

Second quarter commences Feb. 3, 1870. Circulars sent on request.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 6 East 53d-st., corner 5th-av., Murray Hill, will commence its 7th year the 23d September. Circulars on request.

ST. MARY'S HALL, BURLINGTON, N. J.—The sixty-sixth semi-annual term of this well-known and popular school for young ladies begins Feb. 2. Terms, $175, [illegible] For admission or information address the Principal. [illegible]

BURLINGTON COLLEGE, (Preparatory Department.) The next term of this well-known and popular school begins as above. [illegible]

PARIS.—INSTITUTION ACHET DE NASSY, for young ladies, conducted by Mme. MIGNARD, 27 Rue des Belles Feuilles, Arc de Triomphe; a comfortable home, with careful and thorough education; suitable apartments for ladies desirous of learning French.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 13 weeks begins Feb. 21. Excellent accommodations and superior advantages in solid branches and the arts. Send for catalogue to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The 30th semi-annual session commences Jan. [illegible]. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys [illegible] circulars, references to patrons, &c., address the Principal, Newburg, N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French branches and enjoy the care and comforts of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. The next [illegible] session opens March 3, 1870.

TELEGRAPHY PRACTICALLY taught, with instruments, at TOWNSEND'S Business College, No. 400 Bowery.

GARDNER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 4 West 32d-st. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front and back parlor and sleeping room, to one or two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, terms, including fire and gas, $10 per week; house in a very pleasant locality up town, well adapted, convenient to University-place cars and the principal hotels; family private and very small. Address O. N. H., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING superior accommodation, without board, in a strictly private family, residing in East 18th-st., between 3d and 2d avs., may address with name, L., Box No. 128 Times Office.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will let an entire third floor, handsomely furnished, with back parlor and extension, to parties desiring first-class accommodations; private table only; the highest references required.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, residing above 28th-st., west of Madison-av., will rent a large, handsomely-furnished room on second floor to a single gentleman. References exchanged. Address with name, M. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS THREE VAcant rooms, in the large corner house, No. 100 East 22d-st.; location unsurpassed; table unexceptionable; references exchanged.

TO LET—HANDSOME APARTMENTS WITH superior board, in a family residing in their own house. Apply at No. 167 East 21st-st., opposite the Gramercy Park Hotel.

NO. 31 WEST 39TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Handsome suite of rooms, bath connecting, private table if desired; house first class; references exchanged.

NORTHWEST CORNER OF BROADway and 25th-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, opposite Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

PARTIES DESIRING CHOICE boarding places or rent or furnished houses apply at Everett Library, No. 71 West 28th-st., houses registered and inspected free of charge.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, No. 267 East 59th-st., near 4th-av. Reference.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A front room, second story, in house of a private family, at No. 35 West 11th-st., references exchanged.

COMFORTABLE, LARGE, WELL furnished front room, with good board. No. 23 West 12th-st.

NO. 135 5TH-AV.—MISS BUSHNELL HAS located, and will have suites of apartments and private table, permanent or transient.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT board, to gentlemen, at moderate prices. No. 36 West 10th-st., in a respectable American family.

NO. 21 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO DESIRAble front rooms to let, with board. Apply, with first-class references, as above.

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MACY. SPRING STRAW GOODS. MACY.
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	At Popular Prices.	
	14th-st. and 6th-av., New-York.	

SELLING UNDER WEAR [illegible]

For ladies and children at less than cost; whole large stock of Winter gloves and hosiery; best quality kids reduced to $1 25 and the best $1 gloves in the City, all others at [illegible], No. [illegible] 6th-av. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

This Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 o'clock.

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

LEFRANC.

ONLY TIME FOR A MATINEE.

MASANIELLO.

ADMISSION TO THE MATINEE......$1

RESERVED SEATS......FIFTY CENTS EXTRA

Monday, Feb. 7, Fourth Opera Night.

LEFRANC.

LAST TIME OF MASANIELLO.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 9,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

in one of her favorite characters.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

FIFTH WEEK.

EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY.

EDWIN BOOTH

as

HAMLET.

FIFTH HAMLET MATINEE

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 5, at ONE.

SATURDAY EVENING,

EMMA WALLER

in her great impersonation of

MEG MERRILIES.

Please take notice—The curtain rises promptly at 7¾.

For the better accommodation of the public, the box sheet will be open

TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE,

at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

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MATINEE. MATINEE.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
OURS. OURS. OURS.
OURS. OURS.

THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 5,

At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING AT 8,

COMEDIE FRANCAISE.

Mlle. MULTON.

(The French version of East Lynne.)

Mme. MOREAU in her admirable role of Mlle. Multon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.

Successor to Barnum's, Broadway, corner 30th-st.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING.

LAST MATINEE. | DORA BELLA.
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IXION | IXION
IXION | IXION
and | and
and | and
BLONDES. | BLONDES.
BLONDES. | BLONDES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.

GREAT SUCCESS—HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY.

Screams of laughter at the new pantomime of HASH.

THE BEST HASH IN THE CITY.

Hash you not seen the new Pantomime?

Delightful Yells at the Fat Men's Ball. The Fat Men's Ball, the Fitzsim's greatest burlesque. Take your partner to the Fat Men's Ball TO-NIGHT.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., Opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......Director

CINDERELLA MATINEES

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½.

EVERY NIGHT AT 8,

THE SPLENDID NEW PROGRAMME,

singularly novel and intensely exciting, introducing MANY NEW ARTISTS IN NEW ACTS.

THE YOUNG DANCERS, HERCULES LIBBY. RHINO MANS SUPPORT ON HORSEBACK. The laughable Equestrian Comicality, entitled BILLY BUTTON.

CINDERELLA AT THE MATINEES ONLY.

1870. **BAL D'OPERA.** 1870.

MASQUE ET TRAVESTI.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10, 1870.

Two colossal orchestras will be in attendance under the direction of Messrs. Lander & Grill.

TICKETS, FIVE DOLLARS.

To be had at the Academy; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; 114 Broadway, and from the Committee.

THE PASSIONS.

AT STEINWAY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets at $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra, at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Riddle's, No. [illegible] Broadway; Ballman's, No. 112 Broadway, and at the Hall.

JAMES FAIRMAN'S STUDIO,

NO. 212 5TH-AV.

Open to visitors every SATURDAY from 1 to 5 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av. on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av. on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings.

[illegible] for gentlemen. [illegible] Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.

Morning, Afternoon and Evening Classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HEASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, No. 66 West [illegible]—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Cabinet Organs, $45. [illegible]

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S Warerooms, 8 Union-square; sold on installments or rented, any way to suit. [illegible] Only $[illegible] [illegible] before you decide elsewhere.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and extending of Lexington-avenue, from Sixty-sixth-street to Ninety-seventh-street, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to George B. Van Brunt, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street (Room No. [illegible]) in this City, on or before the 8th day of March, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 8th day of March, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. Second—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of March, 1870. Third—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate in the City of New-York, situated, bounded and contained within the following limits, that is to say, on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant two hundred and two feet and six inches easterly from the easterly side thereof; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant two hundred and ten feet westerly from the westerly side thereof; on the north by the centre line of Ninety-eighth-street, [illegible] the south by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets. Also, all those other lots, pieces or parcels of land in said City, bounded and contained as follows: on the north by the centre line of the blocks between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-fifth streets; on the south by the northerly side of Twenty-[illegible]-street; on the east by a line parallel to Third-avenue, and distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the westerly side thereof, and on the west by a line parallel to Fourth-avenue, and distant three hundred and five feet easterly from the easterly side thereof. Fourth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court House, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, Jan. 4, 1870.

GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT, }
ALEXANDER WEAR, } Commissioners.
HUGH SMITH, }

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INternal Revenue, Fourth District, State of New-York.—New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st., Feb. 4, 1870. By direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue the order directing a new form of book to be adopted on and after Feb. 1, 1870, to be kept by distillers, wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers, is suspended. They will make entries in the old book [illegible] heretofore. A. PLEASONTON, Collector Fourth District.

MARBLE MANTELS.

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FISHER & BIRD,

NOS. 97 TO 107 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels.—500 mantels of the latest designs on hand; a liberal discount allowed on all bills sold this month. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs from $[illegible] up to [illegible]. T. B. STEWART & CO. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 1; to commence at 1½.

POSITIVELY THE LAST MATINEE OF OURS.

A SPLENDID MILITARY BAND,

in addition to the usual orchestra of the theatre, has been engaged in order to give increased effect and beauty to the general pictures.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss E. MESTAYER and Miss DAY.

ACT FIRST.

A THUNDER SHOWER AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.

ACT SECOND.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

ACT THIRD.

THE HUT; THE BAND OF "OURS."

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

In consequence of the great crowds and the increasing demand at the box office for its repetition, it will be presented

THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 5,

AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. C. WYNDHAM, Mr. C. HARDOWE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. REILD, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. B. HOLLAND, Mr. E. M. HUMPHRIES, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. PECK, Mr. CURRAN, Miss LOUISA MOORE, (in consequence of the severe indisposition of Miss M. HENRIQUES,) Miss E. MESTAYER, Mrs. J. SEFTON, Miss L. PHILLIPS.

MONDAY, FEB. 7, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ O'CLOCK P. M.

T. W. Robertson's Comedy of SCHOOL.

NEW SCENERY.

NEW MUSIC.

NEW EFFECTS.

MASKS AND FACES and LOST AT SEA in rehearsal.

FRENCH THEATRE—MATINEE.

C. A. BYRNE & STARR......Directors.

Matinee TO-DAY at 1; doors open at 12½. Last performance in New-York of LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, with Mrs. HOWARD PAUL in her famous rendering of the title role. A splendid cast, gorgeous scenery, splendid mise en scene and the finest chorus in America. Admission, including reserved seats, $1; seats in boxes, $1 50. THIS EVENING—Grande Duchesse in Brooklyn. MONDAY—Genevieve de Brabant.

FRENCH THEATRE.

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

First night of Offenbach's chef d'œuvre, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. The most successful opera bouffe on record. Performed at this Theatre last season 150 successive nights, being the success of the day, with the following unprecedented cast:

DROGAN......MRS. HOWARD PAUL
Genevieve......Guerreti | Brigette......Rolon
Sifroy......Girrebeck | Charles Martel......Duchesne
Golo......Morenz | Souliagnecatts......Rousseau
Grabuge......Genot | Pitou......Edgard
Narcisse......Francis | Christine......Vandamme

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY FROM PARIS.

New costumes. Finest mise en scene ever seen in New-York. Seats for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701, and Ruhlman's, No. 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1870.

FOURTH WEEK.

Mr. CHARLES FECHTER

AND

Miss CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ

who will appear in the

GRAND ROMANTIC PLAY

Adapted from Paul Feval's Drama of "Le Bossu," by John Brougham, Esq., expressly for Mr. Fechter, entitled

THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

Captain Henri de Lagardere......Mr. FECHTER
Blanche de Nevers......Miss LE CLERCQ
[illegible]......Mr. J. B. STUDLEY
[illegible]......Mr. L. COLEMAN
The Regent Orleans......Mr. J. C. BANGS
[illegible]......Mr. A. FITZGERALD
The Duchess de Nevers......Mrs. MELINDA JONES
Zilla (a Zingara)......Miss IONE BURKE

Nobles, Ladies, Gypsies, Guards, Attendants, &c., &c.

The drama will be presented with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN.

BOX SHEET OPEN SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager......AUGUSTIN DALY.

West 24th-st., one door from Broadway.

Every night at 8.

LAST NIGHTS

OF

SURF,

OR

SUMMER

SCENES

AT

LONG BRANCH.

LAST MATINEE BUT ONE TO-DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MONDAY, FEB. 14,

The Reigning Parisian Sensation, by Mr. Augustin Daly,

FROU-FROU.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEFRANC.

This Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 O'Clock,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

MASANIELLO.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS.

NO. 26—PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

CONCERTS ON THE GREAT ORGAN EVERY SATURDAY, from 4 to 5 P. M.

Doors open at 3½.

MR. JOHN ZUNDEL,

Organist of Plymouth Church,

and MR. F. BERGNER, Violoncellist,

will play to-day.

Admission, 25 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

WALLACK'S.

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MATINEE. MATINEE.
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OURS. OURS.

THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 5,

At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats.

GRAND CONCERT.

At STEINWAY HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, in aid of THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN. Among the artists engaged are Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Miss ANNA MEHLIG, Pianiste;

Miss NETTIE STERLING,

Mr. WM. J. HILL.

TICKETS, $2; RESERVED SEATS, $1 50. For sale at the principal book and music stores.

THE THOMPSON COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.

The most remarkable on this continent, is now on public exhibition at the

LEEDS ART GALLERIES,

Nos. 817 and 819, and at the extensive Galleries, 821 Broadway.

Open day and evening.

Free to all.

Sale begins Feb. 7.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., and

NO. 839 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Nos. 138, 140 and 142 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.

THE FIRST MUSICAL INSTITUTE IN AMERICA.

INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

THIS CONSERVATORY, established upon identical principles, and ranking with the first of its kind in Europe, possesses the combination of advantages necessary for a rapid acquisition of that superior musical education for which the ablest institutes abroad are so justly celebrated. By bringing together the ablest instructors of Europe and America, and concentrating their genius and skill as one foundation, a Musical University has been formed, furnishing the same facilities for the study of music, at a price within the reach of all, as universities afford for the attainment of the highest standard of knowledge in the various branches of learning and science.

CLASS TEACHING, here applied to the study of music, substantiates the fact—established by experience of teachers in other classes of colleges—that this method of musical tuition cannot be equaled, when the best talents and care are employed in their conduct and management; the most brilliant and eminent of musicians are graduates of the Conservatories of Germany, Italy and France, where this system originated and is pursued; and our native institute supplies abundant evidences that no longer these Conservatories alone does this honor belong.

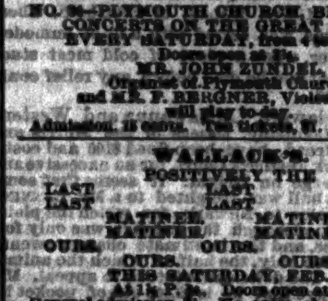
TERMS—REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter. PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.

TO AVOID CONFUSION in appointing the DAYS and HOURS of instruction, applications for admission will be RECEIVED ONLY at the

GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES,
No. 839 BROADWAY, near 13th-st., New-York.
No. 138 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn.

MR. ALBITES BEGS TO INFORM his friends that his Musical Soiree, which was to have taken place this evening, is postponed till SATURDAY, 12th inst.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$15. $20. $25.

TO THE LADIES.

Your attention is invited to the COLLINS METAL WATCH AND JEWELRY FACTORY, No. 335 Broadway. These goods are of the newest and richest styles, and are so beautifully gotten up that an expert would not hesitate to wear them. The Collins metal is just as good as gold, and costs only one-tenth the price. Call and inspect the goods.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

No. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works

have for SALE, at their shops, foot of East 12th-st., New-York, an assortment of machinery, lathes, tools, &c., suitable for making marine engines, as well as tools for all kinds of machine work.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

JAMES FISK, Jr.......Proprietor.

MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1870.

First night of Grand Spectacular and Legendary Drama, by Jos. C. Foster and John R. McDonough, [illegible]

TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,
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TWELVE TEMPTATIONS,

the Great Dramatic Pageant of the Nineteenth Century.

EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.
EVERYTHING NEW.

NEW AND GORGEOUS SCENERY.
NEW AND SUPERB COSTUMES.
NEW AND ELABORATE APPOINTMENTS.
NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.
NEW AND STARTLING MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
NEW AND COSTLY JEWELS, BANNERS AND TROPHIES.

DEVERNA'S
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE.

the most wonderful and dazzling scenic achievement of the age.

THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.
THE NEW FRENCH BALLET TROUPE.

POWERFUL DRAMATIC COMPANY.

INCREASED ORCHESTRA.

GRAND DOUBLE CHORUS.

200 AUXILIARIES.

Seats secured ten days in advance at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.
MATINEE THIS DAY AT 2.

GEO. L. FOX IN TWO GREAT PARTS.

The performance will commence with

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

AMINADAB SLEEK......MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK......MR. GEO. L. FOX.
AMINADAB SLEEK......MR. GEO. L. FOX.

To conclude with the farce of

THE SPITFIRE.

TOBIAS SHORTCUT......MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT......MR. GEO. L. FOX.
TOBIAS SHORTCUT......MR. GEO. L. FOX.

Supported by the Olympic's entire company.

THIS GREAT ENTERTAINMENT

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees at 2. Next week, Mr. G. L. FOX as HAMLET.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LEFRANC.

This Saturday, Feb. 5, at 1 O'Clock,

GRAND GALA MATINEE.

MASANIELLO.

Ladies are particularly requested to purchase their tickets in advance, to avoid the crowd at the doors.

APOLLO HALL.

Corner 28th-st. and Broadway.

MAC EVOY'S

Great Pictorial and Musical Entertainment,

THE NEW HIBERNICON,

REPRESENTING A TOUR IN IRELAND, OR, IRELAND IN AMERICA.

This great work of art will be exhibited at the above hall every evening.

Mr. ROBERT BYRNES

AS BARNEY THE GUIDE.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 25 cents. Matinee WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M. Adults, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Miss E. A. HAMLIN......Soprano
Signor F. CENTEMERI......Distinguished Baritone
Mr. R. MOLLENHAUER......Violin
Mr. R. MOLLENHAUER......Cornet
Mr. GEO. W. MORGAN......Organist
Mr. A. L. MORA......Conductor

Owing to the great popularity of these MATINEES doors will be open at 1. Concert at 2. Admission 25 CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEE at 1 o'clock. EVENING at 7½. The grand pantomime of BUCK, BUCK, HOW MANY HORNS. THREE DRAMAS.

WALLACK'S.

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LAST | LAST | LAST
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MATINEE. MATINEE.
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THIS SATURDAY, FEB. 5,

At 1½ P. M. Doors open at 1.

General admission, $1. No extra charge for reserving seats.

"LIFE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA."

A LECTURE

BY

BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.,

At Irving Hall,

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 5,

for the benefit of disabled soldiers and sailors.

Tickets, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. May be had at No. 82 Chambers-st., and at Irving Hall on the day and evening of the lecture.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THIRD CONCERT, SATURDAY, Feb. 5,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Miss KELLOGG, the eminent vocalist.

Miss ANNA MEHLIG, the distinguished pianiste.

GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100.

CONDUCTOR, Herr CARL BERGMANN.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

THE PASSIONS.

AT STEINWAY HALL,

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Tickets at $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra, at Schuberth's, No. 820 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Riddle's, No. [illegible] Broadway; Ballman's, No. 112 Broadway, and at the Hall.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN'S 221ST successive "DEATH TO ENGLAND" LECTURE—PRESIDENTIAL GREENBACK COURSE OF [illegible]—TAMMANY HALL SUNDAY. [illegible] Appointments—[illegible] [illegible] New-York, Sunday (evening) [illegible] [illegible] (second lecture), [illegible] New-York, Sunday, [illegible] [illegible]

GEO. P. REMIS, Private Secretary, No. 132 Grand-st.

"TRAIN EXTRA," (Fenian campaign organ, circulation 200,000) annual subscription, $1.

LECTURES.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st., TUESDAY, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock: THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. A geological lecture, with a hundred PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATIONS by Professor A. Rohde. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Tickets at J. N. Pattison & Co.'s, under the hall.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ANNUAL ELECTION.—An election for Officers and Committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of February, 1870, at its rooms in the Cooper Building. The polls will be opened from 2 to 8 o'clock P. M.

HORACE GREELEY, President.

GEO. PEYTON, Recording Secretary.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN D. CHEVALIER and GABRIEL CHEVALIER, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John D. Chevalier and Gabriel Chevalier, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 28th day of January, 1870. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT WILSON, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of the appointment as assignee of Robert Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. Dated New-York, the 4th day of February, 1870.

WILLIAM PHELPS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of RAMON S. LATORRE, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of February, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Ramon S. Latorre, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

JOSEPH HAYWARD, Assignee in Bankruptcy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—SAMUEL F. COWDREY, Trustee of Elizabeth Foster, against ISABELLA AGNEW, Esther Agnew, Gilmore Agnew, Jane Ann Graham, Margaret Lockhart. The People of the State of New-York, to James Barnes.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Court House in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49, Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1869.

WM. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the said above-mentioned office of the Clerk of Kings County on the [illegible] day of December, 1869.

W. & F. H. COWDREY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 30,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Professor Noyes began a course of lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday evening. The subject of this course is "Sight and Hearing," and the lecturer confined himself last evening to a general description of the nervous system and an anatomical description of the eye. Diagrams and plates innumerable, with the aid of a magic lantern, served to explain the different points of the lecturer's argument. The course cannot but prove an exceedingly profitable and interesting one.

At the Bedford Baptist Church, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, next Tuesday evening, Rev. Dr. Dowling will lecture on "Marriage and Matrimony," in behalf of the Sabbath School of the Church. A likeness of Dr. Dowling will be presented to each lady present who has been married by him. He has married 1,200 couples.

At sunrise yesterday morning the mercury in the thermometer stood at nineteen degrees above zero (Fahrenheit); at 3 o'clock in the afternoon twenty-six degrees; at 11 in the evening, twenty-four degrees. Owing to the piercing wind, which blew all day, men were more susceptible to the cold on that day than on any previous day during the Winter. On Dec. 7, at 6:30 A. M., the mercury stood lower, or at sixteen degrees; at 3 P. M., twenty-seven degrees; at 11 P. M., twenty-one degrees. We have had the mildest January this year ever experienced in this latitude for over twenty-five years.

The members of the Ionic Lodge No. 486 held their annual ball last evening at Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street. An interesting feature in the affair was the presence of about forty Knights of the St. John's Commandery Masons of Philadelphia who arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday, as the guests of Ivanhoe Commandery in New-York. They were attended in full regalia, and the eminent Commander of the Philadelphia body was presented with an honorary membership of the Ionic Lodge with appropriate knightly ceremonies. Mr. Gilbert R. Gander was floor manager on the occasion, and under his superintendence the ball passed off with satisfaction to all parties.

The annual ball of the Copestone Lodge took place last evening at Irving Hall, and was one of the most successful of the season. The hall was tastefully decorated, and the arrangements were conducted on a scale of completeness not equalled on former occasions. Dancing was kept up with spirit during the entire night.

The Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner Thirty-fourth-street, Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D.D., LL.D., Pastor, desiring to offer every facility to those who have no church connection, especially to strangers in the City, and such as are detained from church by inability to pay for sittings, have, by a vote of the pew holders, decided to make all the sittings in their Church free at the Sunday evening service. In the morning at 10:30, strangers will be seated by the ushers; and sittings in the galleries, some of them the most eligible in the house, are always free.

A fresh charge was made against Horace P. Clark, proprietor of a wholesale liquor store in Dey-street, yesterday, by Deputy-Collector Clifford Thomson. The accused is arrested for having, as is alleged, opened barrels of liquor which had been branded by the Government for the purpose of mixing it with an inferior quality. He was allowed to go in $500 bail, after paying the Commissioner's fees.

Professor Adolphus Rohde will lecture on "The World Before the Deluge," giving a series of 100 pictorial illustrations, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Tuesday evening.

The wife and sister of the letter carrier named Stonebridge, who is charged with embezzling letters, made a warm appeal in behalf of the accused at the District-Attorney's office yesterday. They asked that he be released from Ludlow-street Jail on $2,000 bail, but the Government officers were not disposed to be lenient. It is said that the accused is likely to receive ten years' imprisonment in case he is convicted.

General Viele desires it to be stated that he was not at the Charity Ball on the 3d inst., and that the mention of his name in the connection in which it was given in our report was an error.

Mrs. L. C. Holloway will repeat her lecture on "Charlotte Bronté," next Friday evening, at Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Cuban Junta. At the previous delivery of this lecture in January, the fair lecturer achieved a brilliant success.

At a meeting of the German Legal Aid Society, held at No. 10 Stanton-street, last night, a report was made by Mr. E. Herzberg, the President of the Society, showing that six additional attorneys offered their services to the Society, free of charge. They now number [illegible], and since the last meeting of the Society, held on the 13th ult., applications in twenty-three law cases were made to the Society.

Moore T. Mason, residing at New-Lebanon, N. Y., was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury in the United States Marshal's Office, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to obtain money from the Albany Post Office by means of perjury. The accused endeavored to prove an alibi.

Last evening Detective Symington, of the Central Police, arrested John C. L. Allabach, a German, 32 years of age, upon a complaint made by Richard Llorens, of No. 40 West Fourth street, of grand larceny. The prisoner will be arraigned at the Tombs this morning.

Yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a quantity of straw and rags piled up on the rear stoop of No. 90 Crosby-street, but was extinguished without any damage being done. It was supposed to be of incendiary origin, but no arrest was made.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the kitchen of No. 62 Essex-street, occupied by Frederick Scheller. The damage of $200 is fully covered by insurance.

James Revington, alias Peter Livingston, and John Jameson, were arraigned yesterday at the Jefferson Market Police Court, before Judge Scott, charged with breaking into the premises of George H. Morrison, No. 23 East Fifteenth-street, and stealing a large quantity of property estimated at $1,600. Officer Reilly, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that on the night of the 3d of February, while on duty near Fifteenth-street, he observed the prisoners in Mr. Harrison's house, with a bundle containing several articles of value belonging to Mr. Harrison in their possession. Upon perceiving him they immediately fled, but he subsequently succeeded in arresting them and conveying them to the Station. The prisoners were held for examination.

Three cigar manufacturers named Solomon Frank, Alonzo Frank and Wm. Bettleman, doing business in Liberty-street, were arrested yesterday on a charge of not keeping proper entries of their stock, &c., on their books. They were held in $500 each.

Patrolman Lancaster, of the Harbor Police, was patroling the North River in a small boat yesterday, when he saw a junk boat off the foot of Jay-street, which he overhauled and arrested the occupant, who gave his name as Jas. Curran. In the boat were 400 pounds of cocoa, which the policeman delivered to the Property Clerk as stolen property.

Thomas Lyons and John Kenny were brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge Cox, on a charge of breaking into the house of Albert Blunn, No. 224 East Thirtieth-street, on the previous evening, and stealing property to the amount of $30. The prisoners were observed leaving the premises with the property in their possession by Michael O'Brien. They were held to answer.

The Capmakers' Central Society held a meeting at the Bowery Garden last night for the purpose of reorganizing the Society, which has been much neglected lately. It is composed of male and female members.

Mr. Chas. Woodruff, a salesman in the live stock market of this City, died yesterday morning of brain fever. He leaves a widow and one child.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Isaiah Totten, aged 35, a native of Ireland, residing at No. 137 Hudson-street. Totten was a wholesale confectioner, and occupied the third and fourth floors, and fell through the hatchway that had been carelessly left open over night. The jury censured the lessees of the building, Messrs. Phelps & Evans, for neglecting to erect barriers.

Officer John H. Crawford, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who was held on Thursday by Justice Dowling on a charge of receiving the bribe of $50 from Charles Dimond, the saloon keeper arrested for passing counterfeit money, was yesterday remanded for examination before one of the United States Commissioners.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Scott, Allen G. Taylor was brought up on a charge of maliciously setting fire to the premises of Mr. Harris Goldstein, No. 321 Grand-street, on the night of the 25th of January. The particulars of the case have already been published in the Times. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but stated in mitigation of the offence that he was in such a state of drunkenness at the time that he was unaccountable for his actions. He was held to answer.

James Welsh, a laborer, of No. 44 Monroe-street, stole a quantity of books, valued at $25, from in front of the New-York and Boston Express Company's office, No. 36 Park-place, and was arrested with the package in his possession. On the complaint of Francis O. Pratt, Justice Dowling remanded the prisoner for trial.

The dwelling of Louis Hannby, at No. 5 Centre Market-place, was entered by burglars on the 2d inst., when a gold watch and other property to the value of $75, was carried off. Estella Snyder, a neighbor to the complainant, saw Edward McPhillips, Thos. Brennan and John Kenney break into the house, and on their being arrested and arraigned before Justice Dowling, these men were committed for trial.

Henry Beck, aged 37, and a German, died suddenly yesterday at No. 41 Mulberry-street, from unknown causes.

Catharine Rogers, a domestic in the employ of Kate Donahoe, at No. 244 East Forty-eighth-street, was arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday, accused of having stolen a quan-[illegible]

[illegible] of diamond jewelry valued at $200. The property was stolen from the premises of Mrs. Mary McNamara, of No. 22 Mott-street, aged 60 years, received a portion of the plunder, the remainder being pawned. Mrs. McNamara was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen goods. [illegible]

BROOKLYN.

Rev. Isaac Henry Schenck, D. D., rector of St. Ann's Church, will deliver the first of a series of lectures and readings in St. Ann's Hall, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th inst. Subject of the first lecture, "Shapes."

From the first annual report of the Fire Commissioners, it appears that out of the $175,000 appropriated to their use a balance remains of $289.18; that the sum of $390,000 will be required to maintain the Department as it is for the next year; and that four new companies being necessary, the additional cost would be $90,914, making the total needs of the Department for the ensuing year amount to $380,914, very little short of $400,000, and that the present force consists of 18 engines, 6 trucks, each engine having nine members, and each truck company a like number.

Yesterday a motion was made in the Supreme Court, before Judge Gilbert, to dissolve an injunction restraining the Brooklyn, Hunter's Point and Prospect Park Railroad Company from running their cars over the tracks in First-street. The motion was made on the ground that the City Railroad Company had no right to run cars along First-street, and that the defendants had the right, the Common Council having changed their route from Second to First-street. Decision reserved.

The Commissioners of Estimate for the widening and opening of the Ninth-avenue, from the Plaza at Prospect Park to the Circle at the western angle of the Park at Fifteenth-street, from its intersection at that point to the Coney Island road, have finished and filed their report. The cost of the improvement is $70,370, of which $88,407 consists of land awards, which have all been assessed back upon the property benefited.

On Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the house of Mr. H. G. Wood, No. 28 Third-street, South Brooklyn, was entered through the basement window by a burglar, who took away $1,300 worth of property.

A sneak thief, yesterday, found his way into the house of Mr. Spaulding, No. 6 Delmonico-place, and succeeded in carrying away $300 in greenbacks, which Mrs. Spaulding had in a bureau drawer.

The liquor saloon of Hutchings & Homer, No. 30 Fulton-street, is reported as having been entered, through a rear window, yesterday morning, by burglars, who carried off cigars and tobacco of the value of $125.

John Williams, a youth of 18 years, was arrested a day or two since for breaking into the house of Mr. Thomas Skelly, on Greene-avenue, near Gates, and cutting off about $100 worth of lead pipe. He was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Owen Bostwick, of No. 41 Fort Greene-place, of the firm of Bostwick & Co., dealers in hats, &c., at No. 353 Broadway, New-York, committed suicide yesterday by poisoning himself with strychnine. It appears that he has been somewhat deranged since the death of his wife.

About 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the resin oil factory of Leavitt & Smith, in Walcott-street, near Ferris. The damage to the building amounted to $2,000, and that upon the stock is claimed to have been $8,000.

LONG ISLAND.

Mrs. Cannon, at Hunter's Point, came very near being killed a few days since by two of her enraged neighbors, who were not pleased with the fact that Mrs. Cannon kept a number of hogs in a sty immediately before their doors. They attacked her—one with an ax and the other with a club—and left her for dead. She was carried into the house, and some time elapsed before she recovered consciousness. The two women were arrested, and last evening the matter was partially examined and adjourned by Justice Parcells for a further hearing.

The following is taken from the report of the Finance Committee of the Village Trustees of Flushing, for 1869: Receipts—Taxes, $4,158 67; drainage commission, $1,200; notes and bonds, $19,889 19; fines, $27 50; licenses, $15; assessments for wells and cisterns, $1,212 61; assessments for grading streets, $5,106 84; total, $31,905 30. Disbursements—Paid old debts and interest, $7,325 27; for Police Department, $117; Fire Department, $378 77; lighting streets and hall, $1,660 67; bridges, $121 03; printing, $715 25; wells and cisterns, $1,363 16; engineering, $1,304 50; clerk hire, $150; grading streets, $13,536 06; miscellaneous, $836 38; total, $30,000 00; unpaid claims, $22,368 71; assets, $1,306 15. There is a bonded debt against the village of $13,000 00.

NEW-JERSEY.

A man named James Bayles, of Newark, while breakfasting yesterday morning at the residence of Mrs. Nolan, of Elizabeth, whose guest he was, was seized with a fit of immoderate laughter, when a piece of cold meat stuck in his throat and he died before any relief could be rendered.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, lessees of the Morris and Essex Railroad, have been fined $100 and costs in a Newark Justice's Court, for an excessive and illegal charge on freight. It seems that some time ago a bull was freighted to a Mr. Lanning from Waterloo to Newark, for which the plaintiff paid $8, although the distance was only forty-six miles, and the legitimate charges twenty cents per ton only, the half of which the animal weighed. The defendants intend to appeal. Mr. Lanning says that he is $2,000 out of pocket by overcharges, and that numerous suits of a like nature by other parties are threatened.

At a meeting of the directors of the Paterson and Newark Railroad held in the Erie Railroad Office it was decided to cease running the road, as the receipts have been very small, and the lessees (the Erie Company) have been operating it at a loss. The directors also considered $60,000 as exorbitant to secure the right of way. A committee was appointed to endeavor to compromise the matter with Mr. Weiler, who obtained the injunction.

The Wilson-Phillips affair is again before the public. It will be recollected that Miss Wilson charges Phillips with having seduced her, and that he charges her with having horsewhipped him. Yesterday morning Phillips appeared before Recorder Martindale of Jersey City, and stated that Miss Wilson, with another girl, had followed him on board of a Central Railroad train and had fiercely abused him. Miss Wilson explained that she was there in compliance with his request, to accompany him to Panerapo and settle the difficulty between them by being made man and wife. As soon as she entered the car, Phillips announced her loudly to a number of friends as a girl of disreputable character who was dogging him. Finding that she had been deceived she returned to Jersey City. She alleges that the affair was part of a plan laid for her abduction, that she might not be present as a witness in the suit now pending against him, for atrocious assault upon her.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions of Hudson County, yesterday, Patrick Scanlan and Patrick Morgan, charged with having been engaged in the strikers' riot at Long Dock, were convicted of having unlawfully assembled, and remanded for sentence. It is reported that Morgan effected his escape from the custody of the constables yesterday.

Julius Lindeman was yesterday committed by the Recorder of Hoboken for thirty days to the County Jail, on a charge of having brutally assaulted his wife.

The people of Harrison township protest against the passage of the supplement of the charter of the township, which has been submitted to the Legislature for approval.

A family of three persons, residents of the township of Harrison, have died within the last fortnight. The victims of this sad occurrence are Hiram Gilbert, his widow and a widowed daughter. Fears are entertained that an epidemic prevails in the neighborhood.

Some hopes are entertained of the recovery by Surrogate O'Neil, of Hudson County, of his sanity. Devise had to be resorted to to get him to the asylum at Trenton, to which he was taken for treatment. He went to Trenton in answer to a decoy letter announcing a meeting of all the Surrogates in the State for the purpose of petitioning for increased fees; and he was driven to the asylum under pretence that he was being taken to the hotel at which he expected to put up.

The father, mother and daughter of a family named Gilbert, residing in East Newark, have died within a week of pneumonia. A brother and sister are the only survivors.

During Thursday night the residence of George S. Stephenson, of East Orange, was entered by burglars and about $300 worth of ornaments and table service stolen.

The Civil Engineer of the New Jersey Railroad, Israel H. Smith, has resigned his position to go South, where he has purchased a large tract of land.

Prince Arthur's Movements Yesterday.

The Prince and his suite left the Brevoort House for a horseback ride yesterday morning. Their route extended to the Central Park, and included Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue and Broadway, among other streets. The party returned shortly after 12 o'clock to take lunch, at which Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Archibald were present. Later in the day the Prince was present at the Philharmonic rehearsal, as related in another column, and afterwards dined with Mr. E. W. Stoughton, at the latter gentleman's residence on Fifth-avenue. Here he was met by a very select and distinguished company, Messrs. W. M. Evarts, Edwards Pierrepont, Judge Woodruff, Moses H. Grinnell, D. D. Fields and Judge Blatchford being among the gentlemen present. In the evening the Prince and his Staff graced the rooms of a private Club in Pierrepont-street, Brooklyn, where the visitors were welcomed by a distinguished select assemblage. Several invitations have been accepted by Colonel Elphinstone in behalf of the Prince, to attend projected dinners and receptions, but it is not yet decided whether he will remain to accept them or leave the City to-day, to take part in the Peabody obsequies which occur next week.

THE TURF.

The National Trotting Congress—Third Day's Session.

The Convention reassembled yesterday at 12 M., at the Everett House, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee appointed to draw up the code of rules and regulations for the government of trotting.

The President, after calling the meeting to order, inquired if the Committee were prepared to report.

Mr. Rynders, of New-York, the Chairman of the Committee, said that after many hours of uninterrupted labor and thoughtful consideration, they had drawn up a set of rules and regulations which they would now present to the Convention. The Secretary would read the entire rules first, when they would be taken seriatim for discussion, in the event of any objection or amendment being proposed. This plan, he thought, would facilitate the business of the Convention.

The following gentlemen were elected as a Board of Appeals, for the general management and superintendence of the affairs of the Association and the investigation of all charges against members of this association: Amasa Sprague, of Rhode Island, Chairman; T. J. Vail, of Connecticut; G. C. Hull, of New York; H. S. Russell, of Massachusetts; C. J. Hammill, of New-York; M. S. Forbes, of Ohio; D. H. Gale, of Illinois; K. C. Barker, of Michigan; and G. W. Lorman, of Pennsylvania.

The rules were then read seriatim, and long and protracted debate ensued, many amendments being proposed and adopted by the Convention as a Committee of the Whole. After several hours' labor, the entire code of rules was revised and adopted by the Congress, and by them the trotting turf throughout the country will hereafter be governed. Our space forbids us publishing them, but they are admirably adapted to effect the object designed by this Congress—the reform of abuses on the trotting turf, its elevation in public estimation as a national sport, and the punishment of the perpetrators of fraud and wrongdoing on the track.

Messrs. Rynders, Bruce and Doe were appointed a Committee to revise the rules of betting. They were empowered to add two members more to their number.

Mr. G. H. Smith was unanimously elected Secretary and Treasurer, and a vote of thanks passed for his efficient services in the former capacity to this Convention. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Burrows, the proprietor of the Everett House, for his kindness in tendering his hall to the Convention, and for many courtesies extended to the members.

The next meeting of the Congress was fixed to take place at Buffalo in the first week of February, 1871. The Convention then adjourned.

The Long Branch Race Course and the Opposition in the Legislature.

The want of a race course in the vicinity of Long Branch, which has now become so fashionable a Summer seaside resort, has long been felt, and, with a well-managed track, this delightful watering place would speedily become a formidable rival to Saratoga in the height of the season. Last Summer a spirited turfman of this City, Mr. J. Chamberlin, determined to supply this want, and accordingly purchased a tract of ground, which he has fenced in and graded for a race course, at a cost of over $140,000. It is admirably located, about two miles from Long Branch, from which place there is a delightful drive, and it possesses unusual facilities of access to both New-York and Philadelphia, the track being immediately contiguous to the lines of railroad. It is expected that the first meeting will be held in July, and a brilliant programme of sport has been arranged. In his efforts to secure a charter for his track from the New-Jersey Legislature, the enterprising projector has unexpectedly encountered opposition from a quarter least expected. It appears that some years ago, the Paterson Racing Association procured a charter for a race course at Long Branch, but their own meetings at Paterson having become defunct from mismanagement and lack of patronage, no steps were ever taken to form a new track at Long Branch. Now, however, this Association, or rather one or two of its surviving members, have commenced a stubborn opposition to the granting of a charter to the proposed track, on the ground that it would interfere with their vested interests, which have laid dormant for so many years. It is gratifying to announce, however, that the opposition is likely to be ineffectual, and that visitors to Long Branch during the coming season will have an opportunity afforded them of patronizing the exciting sports of the turf on the new race course.

THE TARIFF ON CIGARS.

Mass Meeting of Cigar Makers and Tobacco Dealers—A Demand for the Reestablishment of the Old Rates.

A mass meeting to oppose the reduction of the tariff on imported cigars, was held by cigar manufacturers, cigar makers and tobacco dealers, at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, last night, which was attended by about 1,000 persons, the meeting having been called to order by Mr. Conrad Kuhn, of the German Cigar makers' Union No. 90, of this City. The following officers of the meeting were elected:

George W. Helme, President; Morris Davis and Alva Ostman, Secretaries; J. B. Cohen, Treasurer; Vice-Presidents, Wm. E. [illegible], Conrad Kuhn, [illegible]

A committee to draft resolutions having been appointed, Hon. James Gallagher, of New-Haven, Conn., was introduced. He dwelt at some length on the wrongs inflicted by the legislation of Congress on the manufacturers of cigars since the first Revenue act of 1862. The tax on imported cigars had been fixed by the tariff at $3 a pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, and now it was resolved by the Committee of Ways and Means to reduce it to $2 50 a pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem. By this reduction the trade would suffer so much that forbearance would cease to be a virtue, and it was the duty of the whole tobacco trade of the country to oppose it as one man, and to petition Congress to restore the tariff of $3 a pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, which was a fair compromise with the trade, at least after the previous vexatious legislation. If Congress wanted to reduce the tariff it might begin to do so with the necessaries of life. The tobacco growers of Connecticut were already aroused as to the falling off of the value of their products, which was equal in amount to $180 additional tax on every acre of land on which they were growing tobacco. He hoped that the delegation in Congress from Connecticut would oppose the passage of the bill. From Philadelphia a petition opposing the reduction in question had already been presented to Congress, and more would be presented from other cities in Pennsylvania during the next few days. It was to be hoped that the Congressmen from the City and State would oppose the passage of the bill. None of them voting for its passage ought to be elected again. He did not want a particular protection for the manufacture of cigars, but only single-handed justice and equal rights. The speech was received with great applause by the audience.

The following resolutions were then read in English and German, and adopted:

Whereas, The present depressed condition of the industrial interests connected with the cigar trade of the country is owing entirely to the change made in the tariff on cigars by the clause introduced into the Internal Revenue bill, section 37, viz.: "Provided that from and after the passage of this act all cigars imported from foreign ports shall pay a duty of $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem," a lower import duty than is fully adequate to protect our interests and low-priced labor of other countries engaged in manufacturing cigars; and whereas, in consequence of this change, thousands of men and women who formerly earned an honest livelihood in this branch of trade are now thrown out of employment; be it therefore

Resolved, That the reduction of the Tariff by the proviso contained in section 37, act of July, 1868, was uncalled for, and against the best interests of the country and home industry.

Resolved, That a further protection of $3 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, which is now recommended by the Ways and Means Committee, would be detrimental and even ruinous to our business and the home culture of leaf tobacco.

Resolved, That we unitedly appeal to all parties in interest to aid us in our endeavors to reestablish the tariff on cigars to $3 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, as it existed previous to July, 1868.

The following petition was adopted:

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned—cigar manufacturers, importers, cigar makers, dealers in cigars, growers of and dealers in seed leaf tobacco—would most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the present depressed condition of the industrial interests connected with the cigar interest of the country, is owing largely to the change made in the tariff on cigars, by the reduction of the duties from $3 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, to $2 50 per pound and twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, which we have found to work disastrously to our several interests. We do therefore pray your honorable bodies to restore the tariff rates on imported cigars to $3 per pound and fifty per cent. ad valorem, as we are fully persuaded that it will prove both advantageous to the revenue and our several industries. We are also persuaded that the duty should not be reduced until all of our industrial interests are more fixed and reliable.

Mr. Conrad Kuhn addressed the meeting in German. He stated that, with regard to the object of the meeting, the interests of the cigar manufacturers and of the cigar makers were common. Tobacco was considered a luxury, but about fifty thousand men in this country were engaged in the manufacture of cigars and about two hundred thousand persons were dependent on them. The question discussed was a life question to the cigar makers. The public generally would not be benefited by the reduction of the tariff on imported cigars, but only a limited number of importers and dealers in cigars, while the cigar makers and manufacturers of the country would be badly hurt by it.

Mr. S. S. Pearson, of Utica, then addressed the meeting, stating that the injurious legislation of Congress with regard to tobacco and the manufacture of cigars had its origin in the ignorance of Congress with regard to the trade, whose importance might be judged from the fact that it paid from twenty-five to thirty million dollars taxes into the United States Treasury a year. It had been sheer repudiation that the contract which Congress had made with the cigar manufacturers, to have the boxes stamped, had been broken, and the money paid for the stamps ought of right to be refunded. The labor employed in cigar making in this country could not compete with the cheap labor of other countries.

Mr. J. B. Cohen having made a few remarks in conclusion, it was resolved to have the petition circulated and signed by as many names as possible, and to present it to Congress through the Committee of Arrangements of the meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

Funeral of the Wyble Children.

An immense concourse of people attended the funeral services of Anthony, Warren, and John Wyble, at the Wynockie Methodist Church, yesterday morning. Every resident for miles around turned out to see the dead children, and testify by their presence their sympathy for the bereaved parents. A neatly-lined coffin of butterwood was provided by the generosity of Mr. Gilbert Du Bow, of Wynockie, and in this, side by side in death, lay the three bodies which, after so many days of exposure, were at last to find a Christian burial. The services were brief and simple, but needed no pomp or oratory to make them impressive to the highest degree. At ex-Governor Price's suggestion, a subscription or donation list for the benefit of the Wyble family has been opened and is in charge of Mr. Garrison, Collector of Bergen County, who will receive any money or clothing bestowed by the charitable, and see that they get it.

More Changes in the Custom House.

The following additional changes were made yesterday in the Appraiser's office, in accordance with orders from Washington: Dr. Headley, appointed Assistant Appraiser, vice Dr. O. P. Hartles, removed; J. H. Vanvechten, appointed Examiner, at $2,500, vice H. M. Graham, removed. Mr. Graham has been in the Appraiser's office for fifteen years, and much surprise has been expressed at his removal. Leopold Weil, appointed Examiner, at $2,000, vice Vanvechten, promoted; General Jos. E. Hamblin, appointed Examiner, at $2,500, vice S. P. Williams, removed; General Dennis F. Burke, appointed Examiner, at $1,800, vice E. Langer, removed; Dexter Allen, Clerk, at $1,200, vice Wm. B. Parsons, removed; Chas. R. King, Clerk, at $1,200, vice John Corkle, removed; Mr. John C. Smith, Clerk, at $900, vice J. S. Renfield, resigned. This is about the third time that Mr. Smith has been appointed during the last eighteen months.

Fire in the Bowery.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the fourth floor of No. 24 Bowery, occupied by Meyers & Demuth, cigar manufacturers. The whole loss is estimated at $1,600. Morris O'Brien, dealer in fringes and tassels, who occupied the second and fifth floors, suffered in the same amount; H. Sipman & Bro., cigar manufacturers, third floor, and M. Heinlein, dealer in dry goods, first floor and basement, were each damaged about $200 by water. All of these losses are fully covered by insurance, but the building, which is owned by John Jacob Astor, and was damaged to the amount of $2,000, is uninsured. Nothing could be positively learned as to the origin of the fire, but it is supposed to have been caused by an overheated stove.

The Workingmen's Union.

The Workingmen's Union met at No. 267 Bowery last night, with full delegations from all the trades.

Mr. Jessup, the delegate to the Workingmen's Assembly at Albany, reported the session the largest ever heard; that all the bills sent by this body were placed in the hands of the Judiciary Committee, and that Mr. Alvord was one of the bitterest enemies of the workingmen. Mr. Young stated that on appearing before the Judiciary Committee, asking the repeal of the Conspiracy law, he was asked why the working classes wanted this law repealed; and that the members expressed much surprise on being informed that trades' unionists had been arrested under it. A committee was appointed to see that the bills before the Legislature were not allowed to be laid aside, and not acted upon.

The Trenton Tragedy—The Verdict.

In the case of Christian Hering, indicted for killing Milton L. Carpenter, at the lager beer saloon of the former, on the 9th of January, by striking him on the head with a wooden mallet, the jury yesterday afternoon rendered a verdict of not guilty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money and [illegible] for account. American securities quiet and steady. United States Five-twenties of 1862, [illegible]; of 1865, old, [illegible]; of 1867, [illegible]; Ten-forties, [illegible]. Erie Railway shares, [illegible]; Illinois Central, [illegible]; Atlantic and Great Western, [illegible].

London, Feb. 4.—[illegible] [illegible] The market for United States bonds [illegible]

Liverpool, Feb. 4—Evening.—Cotton—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 11⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—The market closed dull. Wheat, 8s. ½d. for California White; [illegible] for Red Western, and [illegible] for Red Winter. Flour, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible] ₽ quarter for Western Mixed. Oats, [illegible]. Barley, [illegible]. Peas, [illegible] for Canadian. Provisions—Pork, [illegible] for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef, [illegible]. Lard, [illegible]. Cheese, [illegible] for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, [illegible] for Cumberland Cut. Produce—Rosin, [illegible] for common North Carolina and [illegible] for fine. Petroleum, [illegible] for Spirits, and [illegible] for Refined. Tallow, [illegible]. Turpentine, [illegible].

London, Feb. 4—11 A. M.—Sugar, [illegible] on spot and [illegible] afloat, for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Tallow firm at [illegible] ₽ cwt. Turpentine dull.

Bremen, Feb. 3—Evening.—Petroleum closed active at 7 thalers 3 groats.

Hamburg, Feb. 3—Evening.—Petroleum closed active at 15 marc bancos 14 schilling.

Frankfort, Feb. 4.—American Bonds closed firm; Five-Twenties, 93½.

Havre, Feb. 4.—Cotton closed quiet on spot and to arrive.

Antwerp, Feb. 4.—Petroleum closed declining; quoted at 59¼f. for Standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Chicago, Feb. 4.—Exchange, shade better at 1-10 off, buying; 1-10 premium, selling. Flour quiet at [illegible] for Spring Extras. Wheat active at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2; sales of No. 1 at [illegible]; in the afternoon irregular, with a fair demand at [illegible] for No. 2. Corn quiet and lower for old; sales at [illegible] for regular and fresh receipts; in the afternoon dull and nominal at [illegible] for No. 2. Oats active; speculative sales of No. 2 at [illegible]. Rye firmer and more active; No. 2, [illegible]. Barley quiet and unchanged. Highwines firm and ½c. higher; sales at [illegible] in bond; [illegible] in wood. Provisions firmer. Mess Pork declined 25c.; sales at [illegible] cash; [illegible] seller, March. Lard weaker and less active at [illegible]. Meats quiet at [illegible] for dry-salted Shoulders; [illegible] for Rough Sides; [illegible] for Short Rib Middles, loose. Cattle without material change. Hogs advanced [illegible], and active; sales at [illegible] for Common to Extra Prime. Dressed Hogs active and in good demand at [illegible], dividing on 200 lbs. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn, 5,800 bushels Oats, 1,100 bushels Rye, 2,500 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,800 bushels Barley, 1,800 Hogs.

New-Orleans, Feb. 4.—Cotton in fair demand and firm at 24¼c.@24½c. for Middling; sales, 6,400 bales; receipts, 11,728 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 2,821 bales; to Barcelona, [illegible] bales; to Malaga, [illegible] bales; coastwise, 4 bales; net receipts of the week, 47,888 bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, [illegible] bales; exports—to Liverpool, 31,272 bales; to Havre, [illegible] bales; other foreign ports, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, 27,000 bales; stock, 212,000 bales. Flour active at [illegible]. Corn scarce and firmer at [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Bran, [illegible]. Hay, [illegible]. Pork, [illegible]. Bacon scarce at [illegible]. Lard—Tierce, [illegible]; Keg, [illegible]. Sugar firmer; Prime, [illegible]. Molasses a shade better; Prime, [illegible]. Whisky and Coffee unchanged. Gold, [illegible]. Sterling Exchange, [illegible]. New-York Sight Exchange, [illegible] ₽ cent discount.

St. Louis, Feb. 4.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton nominally 24c. Flour active, for low grades; [illegible] for Fall Superfine; [illegible] for Extra; [illegible] for Double Extra. Wheat heavy for best grades; No. 2 Spring, [illegible]; No. 2 Red Fall, [illegible]; Choice, [illegible]. Corn heavy at [illegible] for Yellow; [illegible] for White. Oats declining; [illegible]. Barley nominally unchanged. Rye is nominally unchanged. Whisky steady at [illegible]. Provisions dull. Pork, [illegible]. Dry salted Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Lard dull at [illegible] for Tierce; [illegible] for Keg. Cattle unchanged. Live Hogs quiet and unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,500 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Hogs, [illegible] head.

Cincinnati, Feb. 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and drooping; sales at [illegible]. Rye dull at [illegible]. Barley dull; Spring, [illegible]; Winter, [illegible]. Tobacco firm and unchanged; sales, [illegible] hhds. Cotton dull at 24¼c. Live Hogs dull and lower, at [illegible]. Dressed Hogs, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible]. Provisions dull with no demand. Mess Pork held at [illegible]. Bulk Meats held at [illegible] for Shoulders; [illegible] for Clear Rib Sides; [illegible] for Clear Sides loose; no sales. Bacon neglected; Shoulders [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Sugar Cured Hams, [illegible]. Lard held at [illegible] for Steam and Kettle. Green Meats dull at [illegible] for Shoulders; [illegible] for Clear Rib Sides; [illegible] for Hams. Exchange dull and unchanged.

Louisville, Feb. 4.—Tobacco—Sales 160 hhds. at [illegible] for green frosted Trash and Lugs, [illegible] for sound Lugs, [illegible] for low to medium Leaf, [illegible] for good to fine. Cotton firm; Middling, 23½c. Flour unchanged. Grains unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $26. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, [illegible]; Clear Sides, [illegible].

Oswego, Feb. 4.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; [illegible] for Amber Winter; [illegible] for White, and [illegible] for Double Extra. Wheat quiet and unchanged; Amber State, [illegible]. Corn steady but quiet at [illegible]. Barley nominally unchanged; Up-lake Canada, [illegible]. Rye and Peas nominal. Cornmeal, [illegible] for bolted, and [illegible] for unbolted, ₽ cwt. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, [illegible]; Shipstuffs, [illegible]; Middlings, [illegible]. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, [illegible]; to Albany, [illegible]; to New-York, [illegible].

Memphis, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet at 24¼c.; receipts, 1,563 bales; exports, [illegible] bales; receipts of the week, 11,745 bales; exports, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales. Flour scarce; Superfine, [illegible]. Corn, [illegible]. Oats, [illegible]. Lard, [illegible]. Pork, $28. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, [illegible]; Sides, [illegible].

Baltimore, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 2,600 bales; coastwise, 1,600 bales; total, 3,600 bales; exports, to the Continent, 200 bales; coastwise, 400 bales; sales of the week, 2,046 bales; stock on hand, 12,900 bales; sales to-day, [illegible] bales. The market is weak; demand moderate; Middling, 24⅜c.

Galveston, Texas, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 8,271 bales; exports to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; to New-York, [illegible] bales; to New-Orleans, [illegible] bales; to Boston, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales; the market closed firm; offerings light; Good Ordinary, [illegible].

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet; nothing doing, the stormy weather preventing business; Middling, 24⅛c.@24¼c.; Sea Island, [illegible]; receipts, 1,204 bales; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; total, 7,414 bales. Exports to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to the Continent, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 4.—Cotton dull at [illegible], on account of scarcity for shipping; net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 475 bales; stock, [illegible] bales. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 45c. for country packages. Rosin steady at $1 85 for Strained, and [illegible] for No. 2. Tar lower; sales at [illegible].

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet but firm; Middling, 24c.; sales to-day, 750 bales; total receipts of the week, 9,416 bales; exports—to Great Britain, [illegible] bales; to France, 1,411 bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales; stock on hand, [illegible] bales; receipts to-day, [illegible] bales; exports, [illegible] bales.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 4.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; Low Middling, [illegible]; receipts, [illegible] bales; exports, coastwise, 970 bales. Sales, [illegible] bales. Total receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; exports, to Liverpool, [illegible] bales; coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales of the week, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

Savannah, Ga., Feb. 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 24¼c.; Sea Islands, [illegible]; Medium, [illegible]; Fine, [illegible]; receipts to-day, [illegible] bales; sales, 750 bales; net receipts of the week, 16,505 bales; exports, [illegible] bales to Bremen and [illegible] bales coastwise; sales of the week, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

Toledo, Feb. 4.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn advancing; New, 73c. Oats dull; No. 1, 46c. Dressed Hogs, [illegible]. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Corn, 31,000 lbs. Dressed Hogs. Shipments—1,500 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 5,600 lbs. Dressed Hogs.

Milwaukee, Feb. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat heavy at [illegible] for No. 1; [illegible] for No. 2. Corn and other Grains nominal. Dressed Hogs steady at [illegible]. Receipts—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour.

Detroit, Feb. 4.—Flour active at [illegible]. Wheat—Extra White firm at [illegible]; other grades weak; No. 1 White, [illegible]; Amber, [illegible]; Regular, [illegible]. Barley unchanged, buyers offer [illegible] ₽ cental. Dressed Hogs quiet at [illegible].

Augusta, Ga., Feb. 4.—The Cotton market closed dull and easier; sales 385 bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; Middling, [illegible]; sales of the week, [illegible] bales; receipts, [illegible] bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

Cleveland, Feb. 4.—Wheat nominal, with no sales. Oats nominal, with no sales. Corn dull; New held at 70c.; no grade, or rejected, 70c.; Old, nominal. Rye nominal. Barley nominal.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 4.—Wheat in good supply, but no sales were made. Rye dull at [illegible]. Corn—one car load Old Western Mixed at $1 11. Oats held at [illegible].

San Francisco, Feb. 4.—Flour unchanged, with light transactions. Wheat unchanged, with light transactions. Legal Tenders, 84⅞.

Boston, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 710 bales; coastwise, 4,534 bales; total, 5,244 bales; stock on hand, 4,000 bales.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 4.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, 328 bales.

City Point, Feb. 4.—Cotton—Net receipts of the week, [illegible] bales.

[Advertisement.]

Pyle's O. K. Soap still increasing in popularity. Housekeepers find it the cheapest in the end, and so instruct their friends. All first-class grocers keep it. Depot No. 350 Washington-street.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 4—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	10
Halifax	N. W.	Clear	10
Portland	N.	Clear	1
Boston	N.	Clear	[illegible]
New-York	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Washington	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	N.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	N. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	N. E.	Raining	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	Clear	5
Buffalo	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
New-Orleans	N. W.	Clear	46
Key West	N. W.	Clear	71
Havana	[illegible]	Raining	76

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	Feb. 5	New-York	Bremen
Virginia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool
Pereire	Feb. 5	New-York	Havre
City of London	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool

FOR ASPINWALL.

Henry Chauncy	Feb. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post Office.

SATURDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Arizona*, at 10:30 A. M.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hansa*, at 12 M.; supplementary mail, for paid letters, on pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

For France, via Brest and Havre, by the *Pereire*, at 7 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 1 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:15, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 5:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 06 | Sun sets.... 5 23 | Moon sets..10 32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11 05 | Gov. Island..11 54 | Hell Gate.. 1 26

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Herald*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 4.

Arrived.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Jan. 25, via Key West 29th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Feb. 1, lat. 33 11 N., lon. 76 44 W., passed schr. R. W. Haddell, bound N.; same day, lat. 33 24 N., lon. 76 38 W., passed bark Henry R. Lord, bound north.

Steamship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Feb. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Pennsylvania (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool Jan. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steamship Valley City, Bendell, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to Phillips & Brown.

Steamship Tripoli (Br.,) Haines, Liverpool Jan. 18, and Queenstown 20th, via Boston Feb. 2, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah Feb. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Cimbria (N. G.,) Haack, Hamburg Jan. 19, via Havre 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Ship Burgher, Lane, Callao 105 ds., via Hampton Roads Jan. 31, with guano to Hobson & Co.—vessel to Howland & Frothingham. Passed Cape Horn Nov. 1, and crossed the equator Jan. 4, in lon. 35. Feb. 3, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], had a hurricane from N. W., lasting 15 hours.

Bark Salus, (of Guernsey,) Bellman, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Hunt & Levene—vessel to G. T. Butler. Had moderate weather. Crossed the equator Jan. 12, in lon. 37 20. Bark Wayfarer sailed 2 ds. previous for New-York.

Bark Gedion, (Norw.,) Lovesen, Stonington, Conn., in ballast to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark H. Schutte, French, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereux, Malaga Dec. 24, via Gibraltar 29th, with fruit, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to J. H. Ward & Co. Had strong variable winds during latter part of passage. Has been 10 ds. from Bermuda.

Brig Fanny Fothergill, (Br.,) Hughes, Rio Janeiro Nov. 25, via Hampton Roads, with coffee to order.

Brig Manson, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Schr. W. H. Page, Mallock, Newport 10 ds., with fish to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Ida Birdsall, Birdsall, Darien, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Wm. Tice, Tice, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jones Smith & Co.

Schr. J. W. Haig, Brown, Newbern, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Rulong, Holmes & Co.

Schr. William H. Pabst, Taylor, Newport, with fish to Wm. Rogers.

Schr. Franklin, [illegible], New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. [illegible], Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible], Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. [illegible], Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Georgiana, Reed, Portland, with fish to J. B. Brown.

Schr. [illegible], Chapman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abigail Haynes, Smith, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sea Lark, Bailey, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Leon, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Bristol.
Schr. S. S. Ellsworth, Luff, New-Haven.
Schr. Kate Kallahan, Tiffany, New-London.
Schr. Dr. Wm. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Monterey, Baker, Bridgeport.
Schr. Chas. E. Hulse, White, Providence.
Schr. Nelly Shoemaker, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Belle, Simpson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Baltic, Kinnier, Providence.
Schr. Franklin, Mitchell, Providence.
Schr. M. L. Fay, Prescott, New-London.

WIND—At sunset, fresh, N. N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 4—Arr. [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 12, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], ship Wild Rover, Manila for Boston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 4—Arr. steamer [illegible], [illegible]; steamer Charleston, New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 4.—In the Roads, ship Henry Penham, Norfolk, for Liverpool. Passed up, steamer Petersburg, Richmond for Baltimore, and a fleet of coasters. A gale from the northwest has been blowing all day.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 4.—Sld. steamer Hatteras, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 4—Arr. schrs. Vulture, Havana; Four Sisters, New-York.

Sld. ship Henry Palmer, Swasey, Waley; schr. Jessie Sheppard, Jacksonville.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 4.—Arr. ships Coronet, from Glasgow; Emerald Isle, from New-York.

Cld. ship E. A. [illegible], for Cork, with 23,000 sacks of wheat; [illegible], with [illegible] barrels of flour.

Sld. bark Celia, for Australia.

Spoken, &c.

Maria [illegible]—Ship, from [illegible] for Liverpool, Nov. 17, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] W.

Benefactor—Bark, hence for Shanghae, Dec. 26, lat. [illegible] S., lon. [illegible] W.

Paraguay—Bark, from Liverpool for Honolulu, Nov. 11, lat. [illegible] N., lon. [illegible] W.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The steamship Calabria (late Australasian,) from New-York, arrived at Queenstown at 4½ o'clock this morning, on the way to this port.

GLASGOW, Feb. 4.—The steamship Europa, of the Anchor line, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 4.—The brigantine Martha, from St. John, N. B., was wrecked off the coast of Ireland.

The ship Andrew Lovitt, Captain Perry, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, has put into Cork leaky.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CHICAGO AND SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Principal and interest payable IN GOLD at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. Coupons payable May and November, free of GOVERNMENT TAX.

As an additional security, the principal and interest

IS GUARANTEED IN CURRENCY BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

The Chicago and Southwestern Railway, in connection with the Muscatine branch of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Road, is a DIRECT EXTENSION of the old Chicago and Rock Island Road from Columbus, Iowa, 250 miles THROUGH THE RICHEST PORTIONS OF IOWA AND MISSOURI, TO THE CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, thus constituting an almost direct air line from CHICAGO to the commercial metropolis of Kansas and the Missouri Valley.

The field for this Road throughout the Southwest is an open one; its connection with Chicago is direct, and all its connections are among the MOST VALUABLE and important of any Road in existence.

The whole issue of Bonds amounts to five millions, and constitutes a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

BESIDES BEING UNCONDITIONALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,

which renders the investment doubly secure. We do not hesitate to recommend them as FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.

They will be sold at present at 97 and accrued interest, in currency. Government Bonds and other available securities received in exchange.

Pamphlets, with full and interesting particulars, furnished on application by

FRANK & GANS,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

No. 14 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CONDENSED STATEMENT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF

THE MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK.

F. S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT,

For eleven months, ending Dec. 31, 1869,

AND OF ITS ASSETS ON THAT DAY.

Assets Feb. 1, 1869		$28,[illegible] 10
Receipts during eleven months:		
Policy Fees, Annuities, Premiums and Renewals	$11,175,650 87	
Interest, Premium on Gold and Rents	2,[illegible]	13,[illegible]
		$42,[illegible] 45
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death and matured Endowments	$1,[illegible] 35	
Cash Dividends	[illegible] 22	
Surrendered Policies, Annuities, Commissions and Commutation of future Commissions	1,[illegible]	
Expenses and Taxes	[illegible]	
Office Furniture	1,079 33	7,[illegible] 74
Net Assets Dec. 31, 1869		$35,[illegible] 71
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Banks and Trust Companies	$1,[illegible]	
Bonds and Mortgages	27,[illegible]	
United States and State Stocks and Bonds	[illegible] 75	
Real estate	[illegible]	
Balance due by agents	[illegible]	35,[illegible] 71
Add:		
Interest accrued but not due	165,[illegible]	
Interest due and unpaid	[illegible]	
Premiums due but not received	[illegible] 16	
Premiums deferred, Quarterly and Semi-Annual	1,300,000 00	
Market value of Stocks in excess of cost	[illegible]	$2,[illegible] 41
Gross Assets, December 31, 1869		$37,[illegible] 12
Increase in Net Assets for the 11 months		$[illegible]

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same correct.

(Signed,) SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

The foregoing statement comprises the business of eleven months only. The fiscal year of the Company has hitherto commenced on the 1st day of February and expired upon the 31st day of January. For several years past the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has urged upon the officers of the Company to make the fiscal year coincident with the calendar year, pursuant to the provisions of a special statute authorizing such change. The Board of Trustees, at its meeting on Jan. 19, inst., decided that the time had arrived when compliance with the wishes of the State authorities was both expedient and proper, and it accordingly made the change. Hereafter the fiscal year of the Company will extend from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, both dates inclusive.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK S. WINSTON,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
MARTIN BATES,	WILLIAM E. DODGE,
WILLIAM BETTS,	GEORGE S. COE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
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SAM'L E. SPROULLS,	ALONZO CHILD,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	HENRY E. DAVIES,
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W. SMITH BROWN,	FRANCIS SKIDDY,
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EZRA WHEELER,	HERMAN C. VON POST.

RICHARD A. McCURDY, Vice President.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

JOHN M. STUART, Secretary.

FREDERIC SCHROEDER, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM BETTS, LL. D., HON. LUCIUS ROBINSON, HON. HENRY E. DAVIES, } Counsel.

ISAAC L. KIP, M. D., G. S. WINSTON, M. D., } Medical Examiners.

Nos. 144 and 146 Broadway,

CORNER OF LIBERTY-ST.

Jan. 28, 1870.

110 MILES COMPLETED.

ONLY 7 1-3 MILES

TO FINISH THE WHOLE LINE.

SEVEN PER CENT GOLD,

First Mortgage Bonds,

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois.

The road is now SUBSTANTIALLY COMPLETED, as built and equipped, at great expense. The rails are nearly all laid, and the line will be opened through about Feb. 1, and the work for its completion are now on the ground. Trains are running on the portion completed, and the earnings considerably exceed the anticipations of the Company. Seven-eighths of the bonds have already been taken by investors, and the present active demand will soon absorb the balance.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, and is the only East and West line connecting the cities from which it derived its name. No road has ever been built having more numerous valuable connections East and West. At Pekin it connects with Peoria, Burlington and Omaha; at Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, at Indianapolis with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, and all the main lines East, making a NEW THROUGH DIRECT ROUTE in Illinois and Indiana from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Omaha and the Far West. Among the advantages, therefore, claimed for the road is its POSITION, directly on the line of interoceanic travel, and in the track of the great movements of commerce from West to East.

THE LOCAL TRAFFIC must also be very large, as the road passes through one of the richest and most populous sections of Illinois, a State which has become famous for building up several of the most prosperous railroads in this country, through the immense local traffic contributed to them.

SECURITY OF THE BONDS.

The whole amount of bonds which can be sold is less than $18,000 per mile, on a road which has cost about $30,000 per mile; so that the total liability of the Company for interest each year will be only $140,000 in gold, a sum which is really insignificant when the character and location of the road is considered. In addition to the security furnished by a first mortgage upon the entire property of a first-class railroad 117 miles in length, the bonds have lately been further secured by a consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, making over two hundred miles under one management, so that the bonds are not only a First Mortgage of less than $18,000 per mile on this 117 5-100 miles, but have been assumed by the Consolidated Company under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company.

VALUE AS AN INVESTMENT.

The Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD, coupons being paid semi-annually, April 1 and Oct. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New-York. The Bonds may also be registered at the holder's option.

THEY ARE FREE OF INCOME TAX.

THEY ARE CONVERTIBLE into stock, and as the stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois, such as the Rock Island, Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Burlington and Quincy, have sold at the Stock Boards from above par to nearly 200 per cent., THIS PRIVILEGE OF CONVERTING THE BONDS INTO STOCK OF THE COMPANY AT PAR, GREATLY INCREASES THEIR VALUE, and should be highly appreciated.

PRICE 95

and accrued interest, in currency. Gold, Coupons, Governments, and all marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates, free of commission. We forward Bonds by express, free of charge. Pamphlets, containing maps and circulars relating to the Road, furnished on application, by the undersigned, Financial Agents of the Company.

TURNER BROTHERS,

Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

A PRIME SECURITY AT A LOW PRICE.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

St. Louis & Southeastern Railway of Illinois.

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK, MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The St. Louis and Southeastern Railway spans the State of Illinois, commencing at the City of St. Louis and ending at the City of Shawneetown, on the Ohio River. Its entire length, when completed, will be 129 miles, TWENTY-SEVEN MILES OF WHICH ARE ALREADY FINISHED AND IN OPERATION. Work is progressing on other portions of the road, and it is the intention of the Company to push the enterprise to early completion.

This line of road supplies an urgent need. It passes through a fertile and populous section of the State hitherto destitute of railroad facilities. In the production of wheat the district is not excelled by any other in the Union, and the road throughout its entire length PASSES OVER THE RICHEST COAL BEDS OF ILLINOIS, now being profitably and extensively worked at various points. In view of the large and increasing consumption of coal at St. Louis and in the adjoining region, the profits upon the transportation of coal alone will, within the limit of three years, more than pay the interest on the entire bonded debt of the Company. The total issue of bonds is limited to $2,320,000, equal to about $18,000 per mile, to be issued only as the construction and equipment of the road progresses. They are issued under a mortgage made to F. C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank, New-York, and George Opdyke, Trustees. It is carefully drawn, and duly recorded in all the counties through which the road passes.

In offering these Convertible Bonds for sale we beg to refer investors to a pamphlet in our possession, now ready for distribution, containing a comprehensive exhibit of the enterprise and its promising future, signed by the President of the Company, General EDWARD F. WINSLOW, and by Brevet Major-General JAMES H. WILSON, United States Army, one of its Directors, and also to the statement appended thereto, signed by W. MILNOR ROBERTS, United States Civil Engineer, and one of the most distinguished railroad constructors of the country. These gentlemen are well known to the country and their friends for their ability, integrity, and honor. The accuracy of their statements may therefore be confidently relied upon.

Any one who will carefully study these documents cannot fail to become convinced that this road, when completed, will control a large and profitable local business, to say nothing of its through traffic. It will, therefore, be able to pay, without fail, the interest on its bonds, and render the stock a very profitable investment. Gross earnings at the rate of $2,000 per mile per annum will be ample to pay the interest on the debt including the expenses of operation and repairs. There is no completed road in the State of Illinois which is not earning much more than this sum per mile. The Company CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THEIR ROAD TO EARN FROM SEVEN TO TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE from the time of completion.

After a thorough investigation of the merits of this enterprise, we confidently recommend these Bonds to our friends and the public as a safe and profitable investment.

Price for the present, 82½ and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving to itself the right to advance the price whenever it may so determine.

Pamphlets furnished on application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau-st.

USE "CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES" for colds, coughs, sore throats, bronchitis, &c. Superior to all others. [illegible] RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House. No more of those cubeb things.

NO MATTER WHAT OR HOW BAD the ache or pain, it will give way on the use of HYATT'S SWISS LINIMENT. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

$100 PER WEEK.—DON'T COMPLAIN of hard times when you have a competency within your reach. Agents, both male and female, are making $100 per week selling our new work, PLAIN HOME TALK AND MEDICAL COMMON SENSE. They have no competition; there never was a book published like it; anybody can sell it; everybody buys it. Send for circular containing table of contents of this wonderful work. Address WELLS & COFFIN, No. 403 Broome-st., New-York.